March Chemical Allocations—Page

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

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Volume 145 No. 12 | Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers | March 20, 1944

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded 1871 by William O. Allison

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No. 12 March 20, 1944 Volume 145

Sulphite-Waste Alcohol Plant On the Way

OPD Washington Bureau

The so-called "Puget Sound" sulphite-waste alcohol plant approved several weeks ago by the War Production Board is expected by WPB officials to be in operation in about a year.

The plant is the first of several expected to be approved by WPB for the production of 190 proof alcohol from nonfood sources. An allotment of $990,000 already has been made for the project by the Defense Supplies Corporation. The plant is being erected at Bellingham, Wash., and will be operated by the Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Company for Defense Supplies Corporation. When completed the plant will produce at the rate of 2,000,000 gallons of alcohol annually from the waste sulphite liquor available from the pulp mills in the Washington area.

Consideration is also being given by WPB to a proposal for erection of a wood hydrolysis plant at Eugene, Ore., utilizing sawdust as a basis for production of alcohol. This project, which would cost $2,240,000 and have an annual capacity of 4,100,000 gallons of alcohol a year, is being advanced by a group of lumber interests in Springfield, Ore., who have formed a company called the Willamette Valley Chemical Company to operate the plant. Plans for the project have just been received by the Chemicals Bureau of WPB and are now being studied.

Raynolds Retires From War Board

OPD Washington Bureau

The Chemicals Bureau of the War Production Board has announced that J. W. Raynolds, Deputy Director of the Chemicals Bureau, had resigned March 15. Mr. Raynolds indicated that he had no immediate plans other than an extended vacation. Prior to his association with the WPB, Mr. Raynolds was a Fellow of the Mellon Institute at Pittsburgh and president of the Raolin Corporation, New York manufacturers of chlorinated rubber resins.

W. F. Twombly, chief of the Aromatics and Intermediates Section of the Chemicals Bureau since December 1, 1942, will succeed Mr. Raynolds in his capacity as assistant director in charge of the Drugs and Cosmetics, Protective Coatings and Plastics Sections.

Steel Container Institute Elects L.B. Keplinger

Livingston B. Keplinger, of the Rheem Manufacturing Company, was elected president of the newly formed Steel Shipping Container Institute at an organizational meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria, this city, March 16.

Alkali Trade Restriction Charged in U. S. Civil Suit

OPD Washington Bureau

Filing of a civil suit in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York charging the United States and the California alkali export associations, thirteen American manufacturers of alkalies, and a British corporation and its American agent, with maintaining international cartel agreements to restrain trade in the manufacture and marketing of alkalies, in violation of the Sherman antitrust act, was announced March 16 by the Department of Justice.

The complaint charges that the seventeen defendants and four co-conspirators—two American corporations, one German, and one Belgian—have conspired to allocate and maintain exclusive marketing areas and export quotas throughout the world, eliminating competition and restraining exports in alkalies by means of illegal contracts, agreements, and understandings still in effect.

List of Defendants

The following were named as defendants in the complaint:—

United States Alkali Export Association ("Alkasso"), New York; California Alkali Export Association ("Calkex"), Los Angeles; Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. ("ICI"), London, England; Imperial Chemical Industries (New York), Ltd.; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, New York; Church & Dwight Company, New York; Diamond Alkali Company, Pittsburgh; Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.; Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Mathieson Alkali Works, New York; Niagara Alkali Company, New York; Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia; Southern Alkali Corporation, New York; Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation, New York; Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Detroit; West End Chemical Company, Oakland, Cal.; Pacific Alkali Company, Los Angeles.

Named as co-conspirators in the complaint were:—

American Potash & Chemical Corporation, New York; Solvay Process Company, New York; Solvay et Cie. ("Belgian Solvay"), formerly in Brussels but now in London, England, and I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfort-am-Main, Germany.

Webb-Pomerene Status

Commenting on the suit, Assistant Attorney-General Wendell Berge, in charge of the antitrust division, said:—

This is the first suit which the division has filed involving the activities of associations organized under the Webb export trade act. That statute was passed by Congress to promote our international trade by enabling American manufacturers to form associations to compete with foreign manufacturers. We do not, of course, intend to interfere with any of the legitimate activities of such export associations, but many groups in this country are planning to utilize such associations to enter into cartel agreements with foreign compahies, stifling competition throughout the world—activities which are not exempted by the Webb act from the operation of the Sherman act. This suit should serve as a warning of our determination to prevent cartel groups from carrying out their illegal plans by use of the Webb act.

Violations Charged

The complaint states that alkalies include soda ash (sodium carbonate), caustic soda (sodium hyproxide), and bicarbonate of soda. It charges that, beginning in 1924 and continuing to

—Continued on page 38

Bagley Awarded Schoellkopf Medal

Glen David Bagley, affiliated since 1918 with the research laboratories of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, has been awarded the Joseph F.

Glen D. Bagley

Schoellkopf Medal for 1944 by the Western New York Section of the American Chemical Society. He was cited for "outstanding and highly significant work, particularly in the fields of the commercialization of very active metals."

Mr. Bagley developed a process which produces magnesium in high temperature vacuum furnaces with capacities formerly thought to be impossible. Previously, the dolomite-

—Continued on page 65

Penicillin Standard Readied For Adoption in U.S.P.

Work up to and following a conference of interested men in Washington last month has put the finishing touches on a pharmacopeial standard for penicillin. This comprises identity, potency, and physical properties. Tests on these factors and also on toxicity and pyrogens are included in the suggested monograph.

Plans for the preparation of a penicillin reference standard are under way. It is hoped that such a U.S.P. standard would be accepted also in Canada and Great Britain and possibly by the League of Nations for international application.

Because most of the crude products now manufactured in this country depend on the presence of a sodium salt of penicillin as the active or potent factor, the title, "Penicillin Sodium," is suggested as the U.S.P. title to be adopted for the substances now called "penicillin" when they are sodium combinations. Manufacturers would be required to indicate on the label the potency of each lot in terms of milligrams of the U.S.P. penicillin reference standard, and the weight of the reference standard represented shall be not less than 20 percent of the weight of the contents of the container. It is further understood that, when a calcium compound of penicillin becomes available, this can be similarly standardized under the title "Penicillin Calcium," but its potency will be expressed in terms of the U.S.P. penicillin reference standard. Any other salt or preparation of penicillin will be similarly treated.

U.S.P. Description

The descriptive provisions of the proposed U.S.P. standard are as follows:—

Penicillin sodium contains the sodium salt of an antibiotic substance produced during the growth of *Penicillium notatum* Westling (Fam. *Aspergillaceæ*).

Penicillin sodium shall have a potency of not less than 85 percent of that stated on the label. The potency shall be stated in terms of milligrams of U.S.P. penicillin reference standard (it is expected that a penicillin reference standard shall be adopted consisting of crystalline penicillin sodium having a potency equivalent to 1650 Oxford units per milligram), and the weight of the reference standard represented shall be not less than 20 percent of the weight of the contents of the container.

Description.—Penicillin sodium occurs as a fine powder or as granules or scales, and may be white or naturally colored. It is usually adversely affected by exposure to moisture and to elevated tem-

—Continued on page 41

Penicillin Producers Plan Exchange of Technical Data

OPD Washington Bureau

A five-man committee of penicillin producers has been formed to work with the War Production Board in the drafting of an agreement providing for exchange of technical information and patents within the penicillin industry in a move to speed up maximum production of the new drug. This was announced March 16 by WPB.

The committee was appointed at the conclusion of a three-day conference between representatives of WPB and of nineteen major penicillin producers in the United States and two from Canada on various sugggested agreements growing out of the action taken by WPB and the Department of Justice early in December lifting the application of the antitrust laws from collaborating activities of drug manufacturers producing penicillin. Officials expressed the hope at the close of the general meeting that a contract form can be agreed upon and offered to the industry by early next month.

The "task" committee which will work with WPB in composing the agreement is as follows:—A. H. Fiske, of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis; H. C. Fritsch, of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit; Carleton H. Palmer, of E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York; Dr. John Reichel, of Reichel Laboratories, Kimberton, Pa.; and Kenneth H. Hoover, of the Com-

—Continued on page 47

Penicillin Producers Test Isopropyl Solvent

OPD Washington Bureau

Tests are being made by several penicillin producing companies on the possible substitution of isopropyl acetate for amyl acetate as a solvent for the recovery of the drug, according to officials of the War Production Board.

For solvent property the use of isopropyl acetate has been found to be a satisfactory substitute, it was said, except that it forms an emulsion that has to be broken down or eliminated, and work is still being done on this feature.

One of the advantages in substituting isopropyl acetate for amyl acetate,

—Continued on page 41

Chemical Salesmen To Hear H.L. Derby

Harry L. Derby, president of the American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation, this city, will address the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Society at a luncheon in the Midston House, this city, March 30. Mr. Derby will speak on "Sales Horizon in Postwar."

Reservations for the luncheon, free to members, but costing each guest $2, should be made with J. Robert Fisher, of the Fisher Chemical Company, 60 East 42nd street, this city. Mr. Fisher is chairman of the entertainment committee of the association.

Fats and Oils Order Eased Up by WFA

Food distribution order No. 42 has been anmeded by the War Food Administration to make several changes in regulations affecting the use of fats and oils. The amendment, effective March 17, includes:—

(1) Lifting restrictions completely on the use of fats and oils in the manufacture of printing inks and of protective coatings for specified agricultural equipment (that listed in WPB order L-257) when applied by the manufacturer.

(2) Broadening the exempt use of fats and oils for food, drug, pharmaceutical, and beverage container coatings to include the exteriors, as well as the interiors—only interior coatings have been exempt previously.

(3) Permitting manufacturers using washed recovered linseed oil (residue from alkali refining) to charge to quota only one-half of the quantity used.

(4) Permitting soap manufacturers to divert a maximum of 250,000 pounds of fats and oils per calendar quarter from one class of soap uses to another, provided the overall poundage used is not increased.

(5) Increasing the fats and oils quota for water paint manufacturers from 60 percent to 70 percent of 1940-41 for the January to March quarter only; quantities not consumed by March 31 may be carried over into the second calendar quarter.

Several other changes involve minor technical adjustments in the order.

Magnesium Output Curtailed by WPB

The War Production Board has announced that it has ordered reductions in magnesium production at five plants located in various parts of the country. The total rated capacity of all plants in the country is 586,000,000 pounds per year. The reduction will amount to 34,000,000 pounds yearly.

The plants affected and the reductions in production in relation to rated capacity are:—Electro Mettalurgical Company, Spokane, Wash., 50 percent; Permanente Metals Corp.-Manteca, Manteca, Cal., 50 percent; Ford Motor Company, Dearborn, Mich., 100 percent; Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., Lake Charles, La., 100 percent; and Amco Magnesium Corp., Wingdale, N. Y., 35 percent.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Mar. 17, 1944	Mar. 10, 1944	Mar. 19, 1943
137.9	**137.9**	**135.3**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Price changes reached into the "real chemical" division of the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs last week: the price of ammonia was reduced. This change counterbalanced increases in botanical drugs and a lifting up of bois de rose oil from its preceding week's reduction. So, the general price level was not recordably changed.

The reduction in prices on ammonia has a particular significance. It is a direct reflection of the coming on the market of surplus government goods. Its interpretative value with reference to the postwar economy can only be conjectured. But, for the time being, it is a straw in the wind.

Aside from the usual run of odds and ends, the week had no evidence of trend or effect in relation to reconversion. The demand that small business be allowed to get back to peace increases; but, by the time the farms and the ships and the rails are manned for their coming jobs, there will be no men to make civilian stuff.

Coke By-Products Output

Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended March 11 indicate the following outputs of by-product from that source:—

Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	40,574,400
Benzol	gals.	3,960,400
Coaltar	gals.	15,536,400
Creosote oil	gals.	821,760
Naphthalene	lbs.	1,735,400
Phenol	lbs.	231,120
Toluol	gals.	796,080
Xylol	gals.	179,760

Frankenhoff Retires From Dicalite Company

Charles A. Frankenhoff has resigned as chairman of the board and a director of the Dicalite Company, manufacturer and distributor of diatomaceous earth products, Los Angeles. Mr. Frankenhoff organized the company and was its president and general manager until July, 1943, when he resigned as president, but continued his connection as chairman of the board and a member of the directorate.

Prior to organizing the Dicalite Company, Mr. Frankenhoff was, for ten years, with the Celite Products Company and was manager of the central division, for several years, before it was purchased by the Johns-Manville Corporation in 1928. Mr. Frankenhoff lives in Scarsdale, N. Y.

Alcohol Distillers Must Use Rye Flour

OPD Washington Bureau

Directives calling for the use, on a temporary basis, of 88,354 bushels of granular rye flour a month by nine subsidiaries of four major distillers producing industrial alcohol have been issued by the Chemicals Bureau of WPB. The directives are a move to conserve wheat supplies. They were issued to Schenley Distilleries, Inc.; Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc.; Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc., and U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.

Falck Succeeds Black As CPRB Director

Edward Falck has been named executive director of the Combined Production and Resources Board, it was announced March 17. He succeeds William M. Black, who resigned recently.

Before joining the Office of Production Management, predecessor of WPB, in July, 1941, Mr. Falck was for four years director of rates and research for TVA and later assistant to the vice-president of the Consolidated Edison Company of New York. He will continue as deputy director of the Office of War Utilities in WPB.

Monsanto Co. Acquires I.F. Laucks, Inc.

The Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, has acquired I. F. Laucks, Inc., manufacturing chemists and leading producer of plywood glues, Seattle, Wash. The acquisition was completed by an exchange of stock.

Thorough this transaction the Monsanto company acquires the two Laucks plants in Seattle and other company interests in Vancouver, B. C., Los Angeles, Portsmouth, Va., Lockport, N. Y., Stanbridge, Que., and interests which Laucks holds in companies in Australia and Sweden.

M.M.& R. Holds Annual Drug Dinner

Drug wholesalers from all over the country, many principals of drug and pharmaceutical houses and thirty-four members of the trade press were feted by Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., at a dinner at the Hotel Astor, March 4. Percy C. Magnus, M. M. & R. president, welcomed the more than 300 guests, and called on Charles A. Loring, Druggist Supply Corp. president, who amused the gathering with several typical Loring anecdotes. Lace I. Fitschen, president of the National Wholesale Druggists Association, gave a brief talk, as did Dr. Ivor Griffith, dean of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science.

APC Vested Patents Policy Gets Protest

OPD Washington Bureau

Present policies of the Alien Property Custodian of retaining title to vested patents of alien nationals and permitting use to be made of them only under license was protested by the committee on small business of the house in the fifth of its series of reports filed March 9.

In the opinion of the committee, the report said, the patents and other properties now held by the custodian for which there is no obvious military use should be declared surplus and transferred as to title to the central disposal agency and treated in the same manner as other surpluses.

Under the procedure now being followed by APC, vested patents are made available to anyone desiring to make use of the patent in the belief by officials that this is the only way to get the maximum of benefits out of the patents. Officials said that they had considered suggestions along the lines of the committee's recommendations of selling the patents, but turned them down because of two main objections:—

1. It would not be in the public interest to create a monopoly in the hands of private interests.
2. The administrative difficulties that would be involved in determining the value of the patent.

The present policy of free licensing of vested patents is one laid down by the White House at the time APC was organized and began to function, and officials said that they have no intention of modifying this policy to provide for sale of the patents unless directed to do so.

The committee's recommendation for sale of vested patents was one of several recommendations contained in the report on disposal of surplus government property generally. Among other suggestions of the committee were the following:—

Provision should be made for the lease or sale on credit of surplus properties to thus expand the opportunities of small business.

Provision should be made for the lease or sale on credit of the surpluses to returning servicemen who can present evidence of capability to utilize such surpluses in the establishment or maintenance of their own business in

—*Continued on page 48*

Chemical Interests Vested by APC

Vesting orders published in *Federal Register* March 10 include transfer to the Alien Property Custodian of a number of alien interests in patent agreements with United States enterprises. The matters comprised are as follows:—

Interests of L'Air Liquide, Societe Anonyme pour l'Etude et l'Exploitation des Procedes Georges Claude, and Societe Chimique de la Grand Paroisse, Azote et Produits Chimiques in agreements covering the Claude, Etienne, Cosselin, Jean, Lantz, Le Rouge, and Matile patents on various treatments of gaseous mixtures, production of hydrogen, extraction of ethylene, and regeneration of carbonated ammoniacal solutions.

Interests of Johann Basca and Stephan Mittler in United States patent 2,007,170 on an oxide electrode for alkaline accumulators.

Interests of Chinoin Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Company in agreements on United States patent 2,167,132.

Interests of Hirsch, Kupfer & Messingwerke in agreements on United States patent 1,915,700.

2,101,587.

Interests of Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in agreements on United States patent 1,997,988.

Interests of Richard E. Muller and Kruppers Metallwerke in agreements on United States patent 1,949,916.

Also vested was United States patent application 483,475 on suspension of self-baking electrodes, property of Det Norske Aktieselskab for Electrokemisk Industrie.

By order published March 14 the Alien Property Custodian has vested the remaining thirty shares of preferred stock and thirty shares of common stock of the Godo Match Company. The rest of 270 shares of each class of stock had previously been vested.

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Bids Wanted

Anhydrous Ferric Chloride:—Office of the Commissioner of Purchases and Supplies, City Hall, Cleveland; Ord. No. 200-44, opening March 24.

Asphalt Dust:—Office of the Commissioner of Purchases and Supplies, City Hall, Cleveland; Ord. No. 48-44, opening March 23.

Chlorine:—Chief Clerk, Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, U. S. Penitentiary, Terre Haute, Ind.; invitation 31-1631, opening March 20.

Geraniol:—1,000 pounds, Division of Purchases, Sales & Traffic, Department of Agriculture, Washington (25); invitation 533-44, opening March 21.

Salt:—120,000 pounds, Chief, Special Commodities Branch, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington (25); announcement FSC 1872, opening March 22.

Sodium Metasilicate:—4,800 pounds, Supply Officer, Veterans' Administration, Bronx, N. Y.; invitation 44-260, opening March 20.

Toilet Articles:—Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Washington (25); invitation 10-L-M-18723AF, opening March 20.

Distilled Lime Oil Up to 50s in Britain

LONDON, Mar. 17, 1944

Control advances distilled lime oil prices to 50s per pound.

Grade B Ammonia Liquor Cut

Grade B ammoniacal liquor has been reduced from $75 per ton to $60 per ton NH₃, f.o.b. Chicago and Detroit, the Barrett Div., of Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. has announced.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

Selective Service Director Hershey's latest order to draft boards to tighten up on deferment of workers up to twenty-six years of age is likely to hit the farming industry harder than any other, although its effects will be widespread in all industries, particularly where young technicians are employed. There are now between 370,000 and 380,000 industrial workers under twenty-six who are deferred and an addiitonal 570,000 in agriculture.

Somewhere in the neighborhood of 200,000 and 250,000 of the deferred industrial workers can be expected to be taken in the draft, and the number from agriculture doubtlessly will exceed 300,000. Selective Service officials aren't discussing figures with reference to this group, in order not to antagonize the farm bloc, but they are known to feel that agriculture has been dealt with too leniently, with the result that it has become an easy cushion for men who want to stay out of the draft.

What General Hershey did in his new order was to extend the same regulations governing deferment of workers between the ages of eighteen to twenty-two to those under twenty-six years of age. This means that the employer must file the appeal for reclassification of his worker from 1-A, and in order to file such an appeal it must have the certification of the State director. The employer must also make a showing that the loss of the services of the registrant would cripple the operations of his plant. A mere statement that the worker is essential will not be sufficient.

Conventions Are Constitutional

A lot of people have been wondering why, if conventions, trade shows, and other gatherings are an unwarranted interference with persons traveling on missions directly connected with the war, ODT doesn't put a stop to such gatherings. The answer is in the clause of the constitution which guarantees to the people the freedom of assembly.

ODT Director Eastman was thinking for some time a while back of issuing an order that would prohibit the holding of any conventions, trade shows, and the like, unless it could be shown that they would directly aid the war effort. He was reminded that the constitution protected the right of assembly, and necessarily he had to give up such ideas.

ODT has no power, and certainly no desire, to infringe on the exercise of that right, and cancellation of a convention, therefore, must be a voluntary act on the part of those responsible for the organization's affairs.

Postage Rates Go Up

Merchants, distributors, and others whose business involves a considerable amount of mail shipments are reminded of the fact that the postal rates on many types of mailable matter are being increased March 26. If the proper amount of postage is not paid when the new rates become effective, it will mean a delay in the shipments reaching their destination, the Post Office warns.

The rates for parcel-post packages are being increased by one cent per package or 3 percent of the postal charge, whichever is greater, and the rates on insured and C. O. D. parcels are doubled. Charges for money orders also are being increased by two-thirds and those for registered mail by one-third.

Local first-class mail is increased from 2 cents to 3 cents, making the charge the same for all first-class mail regardless of destination. The airmail postage rate is increased from 6 cents to 8 cents an ounce, except on letters to men in the military services overseas, for which a special rate of 6 cents for each half-ounce has been in effect for some time.

Skimmilk Is an Outlaw

Apparently Madam Perkins and WFA have been too busy to take note of the great advance of civilization made possible only a short while back by the embuttered farmers—or maybe they are in the same rut with a great many of us other common folks. For both Mrs. Perkins and WFA had the temerity this week to refer to skimmed milk by the legislatively made uncomplimentary term of "skimmed milk."

Congress enacted a statute only two weeks ago that amended the food, drug, and cosmetic act to provide that hereafter skimmed milk shall be known of as "defatted milk solids" or "dried milk solids"—depending on whether it happens to be in a liquid or powdered form. It's public law 244 of the Seventy-eighth Congress.

Possibly neither Mrs. Perkins nor WFA ever heard of the law—but if they haven't and if we know the dairy bloc's reactions they will—even though the FDC act is wholly a labeling-in-commerce law.

Textile Oil from Peanuts

A substitute for olive oil of the inedible type that is used in quantity in the manufacture of textiles has been developed by scientists of the Department of Agriculture's Southern regional research laboratory. The substitute is made from peanut oil by a two-step process which permits the processor to select only the desirable components, and thus to make a "tailor-made" oil that is better in some respects than imported olive oil.

The department says that the oil is clear and limpid and flows well in either cold or warm weather, nor does it gum or film. It has been tried on a laboratory scale and found satisfactory as a substitute for olive oil as a worsted lubricant or textile oil, as a substitute for lard oil or neatsfoot oil in the leather industry, and as a substitute for almond and similar oils in the manufacture of cosmetics.

Under present conditions, the new oil does not cost quite as much as olive oil, but this situation may not remain quite so favorable when international trade is again flowing freely. Designs for a pilot plant unit are being drawn up so that industry may try the process on a semicommercial scale.

Construction Outlook

Preliminary estimates for 1944, based on the assumption that present policies affecting construction will remain in force and that total war will continue through 1944, indicate a volume of construction in the United States of $3,700,000,000, or 49 percent of the 1943 volume and 28 percent of that in 1942.

WPB expects declining activity in all types of construction, with the sharpest drops occuring in government-financed industrial expansion and military construction which are expected to be approximately 70 percent below 1943 levels; deliveries of machinery and equipment to government-financed industrial plants are expected to decline about 65 percent. Housing, privately financed industrial work, and other types of construction are expected to show more moderate declines.

Cessation of hostilities with Germany in 1944 would increase the 1944 estimate somewhat, but not to a substantial extent, as the resultant decrease in war construction would partially offset increased volume in other types of construction which must await a complete cessation of war to rise to normal proportions. It appears that cessation of hostilities in June would result in an estimated $3,990,000,000 volume, the real stimulus to construction not becoming evident until 1945.

Surveying the Fish

S. J. Res. 112 directing the Fish and Wildlife Service to conduct a survey of the character, extent, and condition of all the marine and fresh-water fishery resources and other aquatic resources of the United States and its territories was passed by the senate March 14.

The service would report back to

—*Continued on page 41*

Resin Finishes Data On End-Use Sought

OPD Washington Bureau

Officials of the protective coatings section of the Chemicals Bureau of the War Production Board have notified users of synthetic resin finishes, lacquers and lacquer thinners that they must give complete end-use information to their protective coating supplier when placing orders for these products.

Since lacquers, most synthetic finishes, and many special coatings and varnishes contain one or more allocated raw materials, officials explained that protective coating manufacturers cannot supply such products until WPB has approved, upon application, the specific end-uses to which the products will be put.

Most paint users and all paint manufacturers recognize the necessity for obtaining end-use information, it was said, but recently misunderstanding has arisen among certain paint users. The requirement for submission of end-use information by users to paint manufacturers is clearly implied in various M orders covering allocation of raw materials contained in protective coatings, officials said. Under certain M orders (phenolic resins, urea resins, ethyl cellulose, methyl isobutyl ketone) it was further explained, a written end-use certification by the consumer to the paint manufacturer is mandatory. Other M orders covering paint raw materials, while not requiring formal certification, nevertheless

—*Continued on page 48*

Cellulose Acetate Molding Powder Group Formed

The Office of Industry Advisory Committees, of the War Production Board, has announced today the formation of the Cellulose Acetate Molding Powder and Sheeting Producers Industry Advisory Committee. Walter Wagner, of the Chemicals Bureau, has been appointed the government presiding officer. Members of this committee are:—

F. A. Abbiatti, Monsanto Chemical Company, Springfield, Mass.; A. Bamberger, American Molding Powder & Chemical Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Percy Goldman, Colloid Chemical Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; W. C. Hale, Tennessee Eastman Corporation, Kingsport, Tenn.; H. A. Hendrickson, Nixon Nitration Works, Nixon, N. J.; J. Honish, Bakelite Corporation, Bound Brook, N. J.; Karl Joehncks, Manufacturers Chemicals Association, Berkeley Heights, N. J.; E. R. Johnston, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Arlington, N. J.; I. Miller, Condor Solvents, Inc., New York; D. J. Rosenheim, Lapin Products, Inc., Newark, N. J.; H. L. Sheppard, Celanese Corporation of America, New York, N. Y.

F.P.V.P.C. Group Discusses Postwar Paints

The raw materials now foreign to the protective coatings industry, but which may become important postwar ingredients, and machinery developments which may be adapted to the modernization of manufacturing coatings were discussed in a meeting of the Material and Manufacturing Committee of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs held recently in the Chemists' Club, this city. V. C. Bidlack presided over the meeting. J. J. Mattiello, president of the federation, was among those present.

In the field of lacquer type materials, an increased use of cellulose ethers and mixed esters is expected. Cellulose acetopropionate, butyrate and benzoate are now being used in the war effort, and were expected to play important roles in postwar work. The variety of ethyl cellulose applications was also thought bright. Film-forming materials mentioned as promising were the synthetic waxes of the glycol type, synthetic shellacs, polylactic resins, vinylidene chloride copolymers, and the acrylate resins.

N.P.V.L.A. Executive Group to Meet

OPD Washington Bureau

The executive committee of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Thurlow J. Campbell, chairman, is scheduled to hold its next quarterly meeting in the Statler hotel, Washington, D. C., April 11, 1944.

Distilled Spirits Tax Drawback Modified

OPD Washington Bureau

Regulations covering the drawback of taxes on distilled spirits used in the manufacture of drugs and medicines were modified by the Bureau of Internal Revenue March 14 to permit claims for drawback to be filed by manufacture on the products which they still have in their possession at the close of business March 31.

Under the revised rules of the bureau controlling the drawback of taxes under the new revenue act which raised the tax on distilled spirits to $9 a proof gallon and the drawback to $3 a proof gallon effec-

—*Continued on page 65*

OPA Rules on Drug Products Using Alcohol

Drug manufacturers may not raise ceiling prices on products manufactured with ethyl alcohol over those originally established at the March, 1942, level as a result of the increased Federal tax on that alcohol, which becomes effective April 1, 1944, the Office of Price Administration has announced.

OPA pointed out that although the tax will be an increase over that now in effect, it will still be a lower cost factor to drug manufacturers than the tax which was in effect when prices for the drugs were originally established under the General Maximum Price Regulation, which has a March, 1942, base pricing period.

Effective April 1, 1944, the tax will be $9 per proof gallon, with a drawback of $6 per proof gallon, leaving a net tax of $3 per proof gallon—or $1 per gallon less than the tax in effect when ceiling prices for most of the drug products were first established.

Some manufacturers voluntarily reduced prices after November 1, 1942, when the net tax factor was reduced from $4 to $2.25 per proof gallon of alcohol used. In such cases, OPA said prices for the products which were reduced may automatically be increased back to, but not exceeding the level originally established under the General Maximum Price Regulation.

Rotenone Dusts Prices Raised in West

OPD Washington Bureau

An increase in the maximum prices for agricultural dusts mixed with rotenone has been granted Western sellers whose prices were frozen at unduly low levels in the original regulation governing prices of these products, the Office of Price Administration has announced.

This action stems from an amendment to the regulation issued on January 14, 1944, allowing manufacturers of finished rotenone to petition for individual price adjustment if their maximum prices were set at unduly low levels. Since the issuance of this amendment, petitions had been filed by five manufacturers in California and Oregon whose combined production represents nearly 80 percent of the rotenone dust distributed in the Western States.

Specific prices will now permit a Western manufacturer a margin above direct manufacturing costs comparable to the average margin prevailing on rotenone dusts in the Eastern States. This action will forestall a threatened shortage of the product. It will not raise the cost of rotenone dusts to farmers above the cost of any substitute which might be used, and it will not raise the cost of living.

Adams Gets Commerce Department Post

OPD Washington Bureau

Appointment of Quincy Adams, a native of New York city, as chief of the Regional Economy Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, has been announced by Jesse Jones, secretary. Mr. Adams, who recently completed fourteen months of active duty with Naval Reserve, will devote much of his time to those functions of the bureau which pertain to counseling and aiding that important segment of the national economy known as small business.

What's NEW at NYQ?
Today, the use of modern equipment in research, development and manufacturing of chemicals, is of vital importance—both for war and civilian needs. N.Y.Q. is constantly adding new equipment . . . and spending thousands of man hours of research in the making of N.Y.Q. Chemicals.
The addition of this equipment and the fruits of this research have resulted in increasing production for war needs. This will be your further guarantee of the purity and high quality of N.Y.Q. Chemicals for peace-time use.
Specify N.Y.Q. on your orders
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March Chemical Allocations Issued by War Production Board

The War Production Board has made public the distribution of chemicals for civilian use in March under the allocation orders of the Chemicals Bureau. This is the eighteenth in a series of monthly releases.

Incorporated in the report are figures of the amount of material allocated under certain orders for civilian end uses. Figures are shown wherever it is possible to do so without disclosing information of military importance and without revealing legitimate competitive secrets.

Tabulated below, by percentage, are the civilian end uses to which the various chemicals under allocation were allotted. The percentage figures show the relationship between the amount requested and the amount allotted. Where limitation orders govern an end use, however, the percentage figure indicates the proportion of the permitted usage that received raw material. For example, a limitation order might reduce the production of a particular item to 50 percent of a base year. With such an item an allocation percentage of 30 percent would indicate that chemical raw material was made available to permit the production of 30 percent of the 50 percent.

In other cases, the allocation order itself requires the reporting of a base year, in which case the figure represents the proportion of the base year granted. These are usually indicated under each chemical. All consumers in the same end-use class received the same percentage grant for use. Because of excessive inventories or other causes, not all individual consumers were granted the right to buy new material to the amount indicated.

Abalyn

All requests granted in full.

Acetaldehyde

All requests allocated in full.

Acetic Acid

Allocated in full except for those end uses in which there were inflated requests. However, acid requests for ethyl acetate were cut to correspond with the allocation of ethyl acetate under M-327.

Acetic Anhydride

All requests allocated in full except civilian rayon yarn (22,781,033 pounds) and staple fiber (5,195,751 pounds) which were cut 10 percent of the individual requests. Miscellaneous end uses were allocated 193,861 pounds.

Acetone

Requests for acetone for civilian uses in March were allowed as follows:—Drugs, 1,100 pounds (100 percent); lacquers, 597 pounds (42 percent); plastics, 394 pounds (69 percent); rayon, 2,399 pounds (100 percent); shoe adhesives, 433 pounds (90 percent); textiles, 251 pounds (52 percent). Requests for acetone for nail polish and removers were denied.

Acrylic Resins

Acrylic resin and acrylic monomer were allocated for the following industrial and civilian uses for the month of March:—

Emulsions: 100 percent, as requested, for finishing utility shoe leathers.

Molding powder: 100 percent, as requested, for dentures, pessaries, hearing-aid parts, rayon processing equipment, electro-plating racks and shields, and electrical insulation.

Monomer: 100 percent, as requested, for dentures, vitamin synthesis, industrial pressure-sensitive tape.

Polymer: 100 percent, as requested, for dentures, stop-off lacquers, coating for mechanical leather packing.

Rod and tube: 100 percent, as requested, for hearing-aid parts, electro-plating shields.

Sheet: 100 percent, as requested, for electro-plating shields, pessaries, rayon processing equipment, machine guards, and safety goggles.

Acrylonitrile

Requests for essential civilian leather finishes and pharmaceuticals granted in full.

Alkanolamines

Monoethanolamine: All civilian requests denied except small order allowances.

Diethanolamine: Chemical manufacturing requests cut 70 percent, except for single drum users. All other requests screened for inflation.

Diethylethanolamine: All civilian requests denied.

Allyl Alcohol and Allyl Chlorides

Civilian requests granted only for non-substitutable pharmaceuticals.

Anhydrous Aluminum Chloride

All requests granted in full.

Ammonia, Anhydrous

Granted 100 percent for industrial use.

Ammonia, Aqua

Granted 100 percent for industrial use.

Ammonium Sulphate

Granted 100 percent for industrial use.

Anilin Oil

For March, requests for allocations of Anilin Oil under WPB Order M-184, were allowed to the extent of 90 percent for civilian dyestuffs and inks, and 65 percent for manufacture of Anilin Salt. Other uses were allowed in full, except where inventories were considered excessive.

Anilin Salt

Anilin salt for fur dyeing, textile printing and miscellaneous uses was allowed to the extent of 85 percent of requests.

Aromatic Petroleum Solvents

The March coaltar xylol allocations have taken up the visible supply. Known reserves are insufficient to meet interim requests for any substantial quantities. Whenever possible, substitution of petroleum xylol for coaltar xylol requests will be resorted to during the month. Again, distribution continues to be a factor. The position of high flash naphtha continues to be quite favorable.

The navy procurement program on the west coast will absorb a substantial portion of the output of a xylol range petroleum solvent (already small) from the principal producer in that area. For the west coast, a more restricted end use policy will be the consequence. An increase in solvent production of the toluene range is noted. There has been, however, a parallel increase in requests of high essentiality against this solvent grade.

Aromatic petroleum solvents for non-military end uses, expressed in gallonage, were as follows:—Canada, 2,040; OEW, 300; arms, weapons and ammunition, 700; aircraft, 58,312; transportation, 205,307; electrical and communication equipment, 107,975; industrial machinery, equipment and tools, 103,744; basic industrial processes and products, 494,928; textiles and leather, 178,491; health, safety and scientific equipment, 43,047; photographic material and equipment, 1,866; printing inks, printing, publishing and engraving, 37,971; office supplies and equipment, 4,512; furniture, 31,889; laundry, kitchen and refrigeration equipment, 9,632; building materials and buildings, 54,002; containers, packages and accessories, 72,920; miscellaneous, 19,274; primary products, 27,651; aggregate small orders, 411,572.

Major denials again were experienced in the furniture classification; 75.6 percent of furniture requests were denied. In the miscellaneous classification 62.6 percent of requests were denied. Denials for the entire order amounted to 2.3 percent.

Arsenic

Quarterly allocation, to be reported next month.

Ascorbic Acid

Civilian requests were granted as follows:—47 percent for civilian medicinal purposes; 43 percent for approved licensed exports, and 100 percent for research (small amounts only).

Benzol

March allocations were made as follows:—Anilin, 924,800 gallons; phenol, 2,228,000 gallons; phthalate plasticizers, 13,065 gallons; nitrobenzene other than for anilin and phenol, 115,400 gallons; chlorbenzene other than for anilin and phenol, 327,870 gallons; trichlorbenzene, 11,000 gallons; anthraquinone, 179,030 gallons; diphenyls, 270,000 gallons; medicinals, 97,100 gallons; rubber chemicals, 43,792 gallons; solvents, 596,665 gallons.

Bismuth Chemicals

Allocations were made on the following basis:—Medicinal use (57,822 pounds)—all requests of 50 pounds or less granted in full; 100 percent of requests for use in anti-syphilitic preparations; 100 percent of requests for use in individual prescriptions. Exports approved within program developed by Requirements Committee; 70 percent of requests, adjusted to 1942 use, for general pharmaceutical manufacturing; industrial uses, 200 pounds; cosmetics, 520 pounds.

Bleaching Powder

There is sufficient to meet all essential civilian demands.

Butadiene

Denied for civilian consumption.

Butyl Acetate, Normal

The following essential civilian end uses were allowed (expressed in pounds):—Aircraft, 10,530; transportation—locomotives, railroad passenger and tankcars, interior, buses, streetcars, subway cars, ambulances, and new trucks, 80,341; electrical and communication equipment, 236,128; industrial machin-

—*Continued on page 37*

Chemical Production: January

Statistics on the production, consumption and stocks of chemicals supplement the 1941-1943 figures released by the Bureau of the Census February 7. The production figures represent primary production and do not include purchases or transferred material. The consumption statistics are for consumption only in the plants where each chemical is produced. The stocks figures represent the quantities of each chemical on hand at the end of the month at producing locations only.

	January, 1944 (preliminary)			December, 1943		
	Production	Consumption in producing plants	Stocks at producing plants, end of month	Production	Consumption in producing plants	Stocks at producing plants, end of month
Acetylene—						
For use in chemical synthesis....cu. ft.	324,835,000			324,253,000		
For commercial purposes....cu. ft.	146,814,000	81,190,000	[1]	[2]149,224,000	80,280,000	[1]
Anhydrous ammonia, synthetic (100% NH_3)....tons.	46,487	39,994	5,384	48,657	[2]39,663	6,580
Bleaching powder (35%-37% avail. Cl_2)....lbs.	5,595,000	1,923,000	1,622,000	5,591,000	1,459,000	651,000
Calcium acetate (80% $Ca(C_2H_3O_2)_2$)....lbs.	1,190,000	[1]	318,000	1,356,000	[1]	342,000
Calcium arsenate 100% $Ca_3(AsO_4)_2$....lbs.	2,496,000	430,000	7,976,000	5,955,000	50,000	9,413,000
Calcium carbide (100% CaC_2)....tons.	[2]53,710	[4]	[2]12,300	55,985	[4]	[2]11,786
Calcium hypochlorite (true) (70% avail. Cl_2)....lbs.	1,098,000	[1]	932,000	971,000	[1]	979,000
Calcium phosphate—monobasic (100% $CaH_4(PO_4)_2$..lbs.	5,532,000	[1]	4,854,000	5,147,000	[1]	4,361,000
Carbon dioxide—						
Liquid and gas (100% CO_2)....lbs.	25,148,000	2,124,000	5,039,000	26,444,000	2,627,000	4,829,000
Solid (dry ice) (100% CO_2)....lbs.	37,380,000	661,000	6,886,000	39,237,000	2,026,000	2,501,000
Chlorine....tons.	106,333	61,146	8,613	[2]111,584	[2]60,664	[2]8,242
Chrome green (C.P.)....lbs.	561,000	73,000	884,000	627,000	65,000	[2]788,000
Hydrochloric acid (100% HCl)....tons.	29,048	16,499	2,773	30,912	17,532	[2]2,992
Hydrogen....cu. ft.	1,914,000,000	1,581,000,000	[4]	[2]1,771,000,000	1,449,000,000	[4]
Lead arsenate (acid and basic)....lbs.	7,212,000	163,000	6,321,000	6,970,000	22,000	8,039,000
Lead oxide, red (100% Pb_3O_4)....lbs.	9,218,000	651,000	5,103,000	9,496,000	495,000	4,944,000
Methanol (natural) (80% CH_3OH)....gals.	374,611,000	[4]	189,926,000	379,498,000	[4]	244,261,000
Methanol (synthetic) (100% CH_3OH)....gals.	6,007,000	[2]	5,777,000	5,069,000	[2]	4,723,000
Molybdate orange (C.P.)....lbs.	114,594,000	2,057,000	142,540,000	96,148,000	3,361,000	106,624,000
Nitric acid (100% HNO_3)....tons.	37,621	34,376	8,370	39,571	36,511	7,363
Nitrous oxide (100% N_2O)....gals. S.T.P.	7,041,000	.....	3,816,000	7,360,000	.....	4,610,000
Oxygen....cu. ft.	1,560,716,000	34,310,000	[1]	[2]1,443,379,000	34,828,000	[1]
Phosphoric acid (50% H_3PO_4)....tons.	65,154	38,421	11,954	[2]53,705	[2]47,548	[2]12,043
Potassium bichromate and chromate (100%)....lbs.	763,000	[2]	579,000	647,000	[2]	656,000
Potassium chloride (100% KCl)....tons.	105,125	[2]	25,702	99,588	[2]	17,867
Potassium hydroxide (caustic potash) (100% KOH)..tons.	3,558	902	2,153	3,333	811	2,079
Soda ash (commercial sodium carbonate)—						
Ammonia soda process—						
Total wet and dry[5] (98%-100% Na_2CO_3)....tons.	393,474	.....	.....	[2]392,633	.....	.....
Finished light[6] (98%-100% Na_2CO_3)....tons.	221,112	51,090	22,628	205,637	[2]35,910	[2]18,471
Finished dense (98%-100% Na_2CO_3)....tons.	121,236	3,238	9,288	124,515	3,116	[2]6,826
Natural[7]....tons.	13,479	.....	1,910	13,763	129	1,911
Sodium bicarbonate (refined) (100% $NaHCO_3$)....tons.	13,498	[2]	4,591	14,192	[2]	4,933
Sodium bichromate and chromate (100%)....tons.	7,029	[2]	772	6,688	[2]	543
Sodium hydroxide, liquid—						
Electrolytic process (100% NaOH)....tons.	100,619	26,597	37,514	[2]105,482	[2]25,517	[2]37,416
Lime-soda process (100% NaOH)....tons.	37,596	[2]	15,592	[2]56,037	[2]	[2]13,730
Sodium phosphate—						
Monobasic (100% NaH_2PO_4)....lbs.	2,375,000	[2]	591,000	2,006,000	[2]	328,000
Dibasic (100% Na_2HPO_4)....tons.	4,008	[2]	684	3,946	[2]	971
Tribasic (100% Na_3PO_4)....tons.	5,996	136	1,549	6,463	96	1,665
Sodium silicate (water glass)—						
Liquid (40 deg. Baume)....tons.	106,684	[4]	242,098	92,736	[4]	113,052
Solid (all forms combined)....tons.	8,210	2,527	9,042	10,158	2,955	10,437
Sodium sulphate—						
Glauber's salt and crude salt cake[7]....tons.	64,174	7,285	70,463	68,162	6,806	72,627
Anhydrous (refined) (100% Na_2SO_4)....tons.	11,313	[2]	9,363	5,792	[2]	6,524
Sulphur dioxide (100% SO_2)....lbs.	5,685,000	3,286,000	3,841,000	6,754,000	2,943,000	2,620,000
Sulphuric acid[7]—						
Chamber process (100% H_2SO_4)....tons.	287,206	.....	.....	[2]294,067	.....	[2]244,301
Contact process[8] (100% H_2SO_4)....tons.	500,988	.....	273,000	[2]523,071	.....	.....
Net contact process[9] (100% H_2SO_4)....tons.	454,975	.....	.....	[2]459,856	.....	.....
White lead....tons.	6,914	1,976	9,321	7,231	2,048	8,047
Zinc yellow (C.P.)....lbs.	2,230,000	237,000	496,000	2,229,000	[2]206,000	867,000

[1] Not yet available.
[2] Revised.
[3] Data cannot be published without disclosing the operations of individual establishments.
[4] Not available.
[5] Total wet and dry production including quantities diverted for manufacture of caustic soda and sodium bicarbonate and quantities processed to finished light and finished dense soda ash.
[6] Not including quantities converted to finished dense soda ash.
[7] Data on this material were collected in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines, U. S. Department of the Interior.
[8] Includes sulphuric acid of oleum grades.
[9] Excludes spent acid.
[e] Estimated.

Surplus Survey Sought by Senate

OPD Washington Bureau

President Roosevelt was requested in a resolution passed by the senate March 14 (S. Res. 195) to direct the war agencies and departments to make an immediate survey of surplus inventories and to advise Congress quarterly of the status of these inventories.

The resolution asks for a report on the types, quantities, cost, location, and custody of those war materials and properties owned or controlled by the government which become no longer needed for war purposes; the adequacy of current records and inventory controls to keep Congress and the executive informed as to the foregoing; and the modifications in the methods of keeping such records and maintaining such controls which may be necessary to make the above information readily available.

Bullets for Protection—not Destruction

WHITE-CAPPED girls in the Packaging Division of Merck & Co., Inc. fill and seal thousands of ampuls of potent chemotherapeutic materials each day. These glass bullets are earmarked for life protection—*not* destruction. Yet, just as surely as metal bullets, they play a vital part in wartime.

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This great rear-guard action of Merck workers reveals itself in many fields. In the manufacture of quinine, atabrine, and totaquine—so essential for the control of malaria. In the production of anesthetic agents for the relief of pain. In the manufacture of arsenicals—so indispensable in the control of syphilis. In the pioneering development of the sulfa-drugs and penicillin for the treatment of wounds and infections. And in the synthesis and production of pure vitamins—so essential in the fields of medicine and nutrition.

In these specific fields, and in many others, Merck & Co., Inc. is devoting its rich heritage of experience, its research activities, its vast resources and modern production facilities, to the service of the Government, the professions, and industry in America's united war effort against aggression and disease.

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Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

March 17, 1944

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).

Acetaldehyde,[1,6] 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50

Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
dms.....lb. .42 - —
kgs.....lb. .37 - .35
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
dms.....lb. .40 - —
kgs.....lb. .35 - .36

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., 75-lb. dms. lb. .49 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .67 - —

Acetone, CP,[6,1] dms., c.l., dlvd. E.*..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07 - —

* OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling, ½c. per lb. higher.

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works.lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .80 - 1.25
5-dm. lots, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. 1.25 - —

Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .07½- —

Acetic,[2,6] com'l or redist., 28% bbls..100 lbs. 5.38 - 5.63
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.96
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
glacial, nat., CP, cbys.100 lbs.15.50 -13.75
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs.6.93 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth., CP, dms., works..... 100 lbs.12.50 -13.50
99.5%, bbls., works.100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.42
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, dms., works.100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and casks are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic, anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —

Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't.... 100 lbs. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .46 - .50

Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd. shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works.....lb. .31 - —

Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).

Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —

Arsenous,[6] tech. (see Arsenic White.)

USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22

Ascorbic,[1,6] USP, 30-kilo lots, dms..kilo.27.00 - —
10-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.27.35 - —
2½-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.27.70 - —
1-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.28.41 - —
500 gram lots, bots.....kilo.29.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
10-25, E. works.....100 lbs. 1.96 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —

USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. up....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .95 - —

Boric,[6] tech., 99.5% cryst., (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton.104.00 - —
ton lots ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —

USP $25 per ton higher.

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —

Brassoric, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —

Camphylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.08 - —

Acid, camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.
Caprylic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½
Castor oil,[2] split, dms.....lb. .20¾- .21¼
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¾- .18¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric,[1,6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l.lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .24¼
kgs. .....lb. .24 - —
cryst., gran., bbls., c.l....lb. .20 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't....lb. .20¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - .24
xgs. .....lb. .21¾- —
Citric acid powd., ¼c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[1,2] dist., dms....lb. .15½- .17¼
Cottonseed oil,[1,2] dist., dms..lb. .12 - .14¾
tanks .....lb. .11¼- .14¼
Cresylic,[2,6] (coaltar), high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .53 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
(Petroleum), light grade (200°-231°), tanks, f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .090 - —
medium grade (220°-246°), tanks, dlvd..gal. .046 - —
20 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .050 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .076 - —
1-19 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .070 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .096 - —
heavy grade (247°-298°), tanks, dlvd..gal. .086 - —
20 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .060 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .076 - —
1-19 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .070 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .086 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls.....lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF VII, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, bbls., 500 lbs....lb. .12 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .25
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, conc., cbys....lb. .35 - —
dil., cbys.....lb. .20 - —
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works....lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, rubber dms., works..lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-33%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return., Phila..lb. .094 - —
tanks, works, basis acid content..lb. .08½- —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns. lb. .75 - .80
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more.. lb. .24½- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
lb. .24¼- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¾- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric, dist., tech., dms.....lb. .20 Nom.
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[2] light, dms....lb. .21½- .22
Maleic,[6] powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .28 - —
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric, unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —

Acid, muriatic, 22°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, dealer, cbys.....lb. .06¾- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .06 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19¼
Naphthenic,[6] 220-230 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .15
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - .13
235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
Nicotinic,[6] dms., 50-kilo lots up, kilo. 7.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.10 - —
2½-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.20 - —
1-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.30 - —
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. woks.100 lbs. 6.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35- —
1 to 9, works....100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .11¾- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12¾- —
Palm oil,[2] white, dist., dms..lb. .13 - .13¼
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Parateluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .80 - —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Phosphoric,[6] pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.35
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.00
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tankcars, works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10¼- —
10 cbys., to c.l.....lb. .11¼- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10¼- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11¼- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
10% dilut., cbys., djns....lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.63 - —
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd., E.gal. .30 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs., to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .38 - .44
Sebacic, tech., dms., works...lb. .55 - .57
Soybean oil,[1,2] dist., dms....lb. .16½- .18½
tanks .....lb. .15¾- —
Stearic,[1,2] double-press, bgs..lb. .15¾- .16¾
tanks .....lb. .15¾- —
single press, bgs.....lb. .15¾- .16¾
triple press, bgs.....lb. .18¾- .19¾
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works..lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 up, works...100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works....100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E.works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .15½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .06 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .75
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.12 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls. .....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials .....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots. .....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials .....vial. 1.00 - —
Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., frt. alld..lb. .39½- —
5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .40 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works..lb. .40½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton, works.....lb. .41 - —
tankcars, frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —

Adeps lanae,[1,6] USP, anhyd., dms., primary distributors. producers .....lb. .32½- .34 / .33 - —

Adeps lanae prices for primary distributors, f.o.b. St. Louis, 1c. higher.

Agar,[6] .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal. .....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
egg, edible,[1] cryst., powd...lb. 1.85 - 1.97
granular .....lb. 1.90 - 1.93
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil), refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss., R..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
Benzyl, cns. .....lb. .65 - .75
dms. .....lb. .68 - —
Butyl, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., frt. alld. E..lb. .1930- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .1930- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1850- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2000- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1850- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .12¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —

* Normal butyl alcohol prices West, ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .096 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .083½- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .123½- —
l.c.l., dms. .....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 8.00 - —
Denatured,[1,6,9] CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..gal. .54½- —
19 dms., works, E..gal. .56½- —
1 to 18 dms., works, E..gal. .59½- —
tanks, E. dlvd.....lb. .50 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .62 - —
19 bbls., E. works..gal. .64 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works, gal. .67 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —

Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.

SD4B, bbls., c.l., wks, E.gal. .60 - —
19 bbls., works, E...gal. .62 - —
1 to 18 bbls., works, E., gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49 - —
CD29G (replaced by SD22RD, SD23H, works, c.l., bbls..gal. .61½- —
19 bbls. .....gal. .63½- —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. .66½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, bbls., c.l., E. works, gal. .63½- —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works..gal. .66 - —
1 to 18, E. works..gal. .69 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50½- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1¼c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works..gal. .85½- —
19 dms. to c.l. .....gal. .87½- —
1 to 18 dms. .....gal. .89¼- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .81 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone,[6] acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11¼- .14½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¾- .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10¾- .12½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .12½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¾- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12½
Ethyl,[2] 190 pf., dms., c.l...gal.11.94½- —
19 dms.....gal.11.98 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal.12.01 - —
tanks .....gal.11.90 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal.12.02 - —
18 dms., c.l.....gal.12.65½- —
1 to 17 dms.....gal.12.69½- —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - .35
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works.lb. .0850- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[2,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., dlvd., gal. .66½- —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd.....gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., dlvd, ethylhexyl..gal. .61½- —
tanks, frt. alld. .....gal. .54 - —
99% dms., 5 gals., dlvd.gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd.....gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. .60 - .65
Propyl, normal, dms., wks..gal. .67 - .70

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling

[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)

[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)

[4]—General Preference Order (M order)

[5]—Conservation Order (M order)

[6]—Allocation

Alcohol, tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms.. c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .44 - .50
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia....lb. .55 - —
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldol, dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denat., grd., dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .79 - 1.50
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .20½- .21
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .30 - .33
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 5.45 - 5.54
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Alphapicoline, ret., dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½- .23½
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks..gal. .82½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .84½- —
tanks, works.....gal. .79½- —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .1340- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1390- —
tanks .....lb. .1200- —
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Alum, ammonia,[2] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
divd. N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
divd. N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
potash, gran., bbls., wks.100 lbs. 4.25 - —
divd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
divd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
divd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash, chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., divd..lb. .10½- .11
solut., 25%, bbls., divd...lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd.,[3] com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Hydrate,[4] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0310- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .0340- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - —
light, bgs., divd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., divd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide, gel, USP quality, conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .78 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powd., USP IX, bbls., dms.lb. .15 - .19
Laurate, prec., bbls.....lb. .25 - .28
Naphthenates, 1.7%, A1, 50-gal. dms., works..lb. .18¾- —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l...lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
[5] l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
Aluminum, 98-99%, [6,8] c.l...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
paste,[7] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dm..lb. .56 - .60
grade B, 250-lb. dm.....lb. .54 - —
ink, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .71 - —
standard (No. 30), 200-lb. dm., lb. .38 - —
grade B (L-30), 250-lb. dm., lb. .36 - —
powder,[8] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm..lb. .93 - —
litho. 150-lb. dm.....lb. .87 - —
standard (30XD), 200-lb. dm., lb. .59 - —
grade B (L-30XD), 275-lb. dm..lb. .57 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dm..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., 250-lb. dm., lb. .36 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dm.lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoices on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz.17.00 -18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
bots.....lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia,[4] anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald., ton.59.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, wks..ton.69.00 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .16 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05½- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02¼- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content). ton.65.00 - —
Benzoate, refined, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms.....lb. .0539- .0614
Bichromate,[9] bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls.....lb. .31 - .35
dms. .....lb. .32 - .36
Carbonate, tech., dms.....lb. .08¼- .09¼
cns. .....lb. .14¼- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms., kgs., lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, agua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[9] c.p., cryst., kgs.lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs...lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12

Ammonia nitrate,[1,6] Canadian, fertilizer grade, 32.5 nitrogen, bgs., producing point. ton.47.50 - —
ordnance, bgs., same basis, ton.50.00 - —
tech., bgs., works....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .27 - .33
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. .25 - .65
Persulphate,[2] kgs.....lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .31 - .39
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs...lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms....lb. .84 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .18½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., works....lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1,6] dms., bulk, inland producing ovens...ton.28.20 - —
Atlantic coast ports...ton.29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works.....lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 53%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .45 - .97½
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms, incl. divd..lb. .13 - .18
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .12½- .17½
tanks, divd.....lb. .11½- .14
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms .....lb. .75 - .90
Caproate, dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102- —
tanks, works.....lb. .083½- —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., works....lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .85 - 1.25
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Amylnaphthalenes, mixed, crude, dms., works..lb. .14 - —
refd., dms. works.....lb. .16 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works...lb. .657 - .662
NF, bots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.35
cans .....lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Anilin oil,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld...lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .10¼- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .33 - .34
Mexican, recleaned, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .27 - .27½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Annatto,[8] paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs.....lb. .083½- —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1,4] bulk, c.l., works...lb. .14½- .17½
Needle,[1] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs..lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[1,6] bgs., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
Salt,[1] 65%, bbls., divd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide,[1] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz.23.20 -25.70
Apple syrup,[1] bbls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots..oz.12.25 - —
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity. 60.00 - —
Spanish port, 100 kilos, 100% purity..52.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Root, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Arrowroot, powder, bbls..lb. .10 - .10½
Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l.....lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), bots....lb. 1.55 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.lb. 5.58 - —
jars .....lb. 5.43 - —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. .52 - .55
bots. .....lb. .60 - .64
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .45 - .68
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .55 - .82
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, No. 2 and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines, ton.49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis.....ton.44.66 - —
6D, bgs., same basis.....ton.33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis.....ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis.....ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis.....ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis.....ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis.....ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis.....ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., wks.lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Barbados, Dunellen, N. J....lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l.....ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.41.40 - —
Cuban A, bulk, c.l., N. Y..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l., N. Y., same basis.....ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian, substitute, bgs., l.c.l., refinery, N. J. or Ill..lb. .08 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.32.90 - —
seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton.25.50 - —
selects, 290-295 F. fusing point, same basis..ton.30.50 - —
270 F. fusing point, same basis..ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton.25.50 - —
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs. gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —

Asphaltum, Mexican, refd., dms., Texas refinery..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton.21.00 -23.00
tanks, refinery.....ton.16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 3.10 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Barbasco root,[2,8] (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.55.00 - —
ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
sulphur-free, paper bgs., wks. ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .36 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., zone 1, bgs., c.l., divd..ton.77.00 - —
l.c.l., divd.....ton.90.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., divd.ton. 81.00 - —
l.c.l., divd.....ton.94.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., divd.. ton.87.00 - —
l.c.l., divd.....ton.100.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., divd.. ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., divd.....ton.113.00 - —

Barium chloride, tech., in bbls., $2 per ton higher. Sales zones are:—1, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Md., Ohio, New England States, N. J., N. Y., Pa., Va., Wis., and principal cities of W. bank Miss. R., N. of Miss., No. of Ark. line; 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; 3, Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Ia., Minn., Mo., N. Mex., Utah; 4, Calif., Nev., Ore., Wash.

Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.32
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks.....lb. .11 - .12
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis..ton.25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton.17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
Ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.00 - —
Bauxite,[6] bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Root, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works, ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, N.F., dms.....lb. .85 - .95
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[9] (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .20 - —
tankcars, E. of Omaha, frt. alld, up to 2c. per gal..gal. .13 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minneapolis, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .22 - .24
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .50 Nom.
dms. .....lb. .53 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms.lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz. No stocks
Sulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 95%, ret. dms., works..lb. 2.05 - 2.35
98%, same basis.....lb. 2.50 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .42 - .45
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars .....lb. 2.77 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms., lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots. cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns...lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms..lb. 1.20 - 1.23
bots. .....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, 62 - 66%, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
bots., cns.....lb. 2.51 - 2.59
Sulphurcarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
cns. .....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
Black, acetylene,[2] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld East..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .12 - —
Black, bone, 3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast prices are 1½c. higher ex dock or whse.
Carbon,[6] heads, comp., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03550- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., divd. or whse..lb. .07½- —
regular uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03625- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., divd. or whse..lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., works.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs .....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes listed under Dyes.
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .26 - .30
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .30 - .35
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66%%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2,6] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.60
Blood,[1] dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. No stocks
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. River including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - .91
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Cobalt,[6] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, 100% strength, bbls., same basis, lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80% bbls., same basis..lb. 3.30 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Iron, Chinese, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis..lb. .35 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis..lb. 3.13 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .32 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, tungstic..lb. 4.00 - —
molybdic .....lb. 3.50 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis, lb. .42 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .25 - .27
job grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .12 - .13
reg. grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,[1] tungstic, bbls., lb. 2.30 - —
molybdic, bbls.....lb. 3.15 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Violet, toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis, lb. 2.10 - —
Blue dry colors, divd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Bluefing root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Blue mass, NF, cns., tubs.....lb. 1.59 - 1.76
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.62 - 1.76
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago....ton.37.50 -65.00
junk, bulk, mains basis....ton.35.00 - —
meal, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.47.00 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.51.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. wks.ton.38.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.37.00 - —
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .37
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .45 - .60
Borax,[2] tech., 99½%, gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld....ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).

Use A Primary Supply

CALCIUM LACTATE
About 7500 pounds of the food grade powder, packed in 100 lb. bags—available for prompt shipment.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE SUBSTITUTE
Detailed information with samples on request.

CHLOROFORM USP
In tin lined drums of about 600 pounds net each for prompt shipment.

CHLOROFORM TECHNICAL
We have this in large drums of about 1000 pounds each.

CITRIC ACID REPLACEMENT
This is a liquid available in barrels of about 450 pounds each. It is used pound for pound to replace citric acid.

CORN STARCH
One carload powdered, food grade, packed in 100 lb. paper bags for prompt shipment.

CREAM OF TARTAR
We can offer a few tons of the USP powder.

CRESYLIC ACID
We serve the Defense Supply Corporation as distributors for the British. We also supply the domestic petroleum cresylic under direction of the War Production Board.

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Contains 17/18% Butyl Chloride. Available regularly; drums, carloads or tank car shipments.

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Available for prompt shipment in drums.

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We have the 50% edible in limited quantities.

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We can now supply this food grade emulsifier and antioxidant in semi-liquid form, miscible without heating.

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We supply this vinyl resin plasticizer —preference rating required.

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An excellent solvent for oils, fats, waxes, etc. Boiling at 182° C.—contains about 15% Paradichlorobenzene.

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The 75% food grade in carboys of about 165 pounds is in stock, available for prompt shipment.

POLYAMINO SALT
A most interesting replacement for monosodium glutamate. Samples and quotations on request.

TANNIC ACID, USP
Limited quantities. Prompt shipment.

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Consult with us concerning your forward requirements.

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG COMPANY

Chemicals

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TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3324

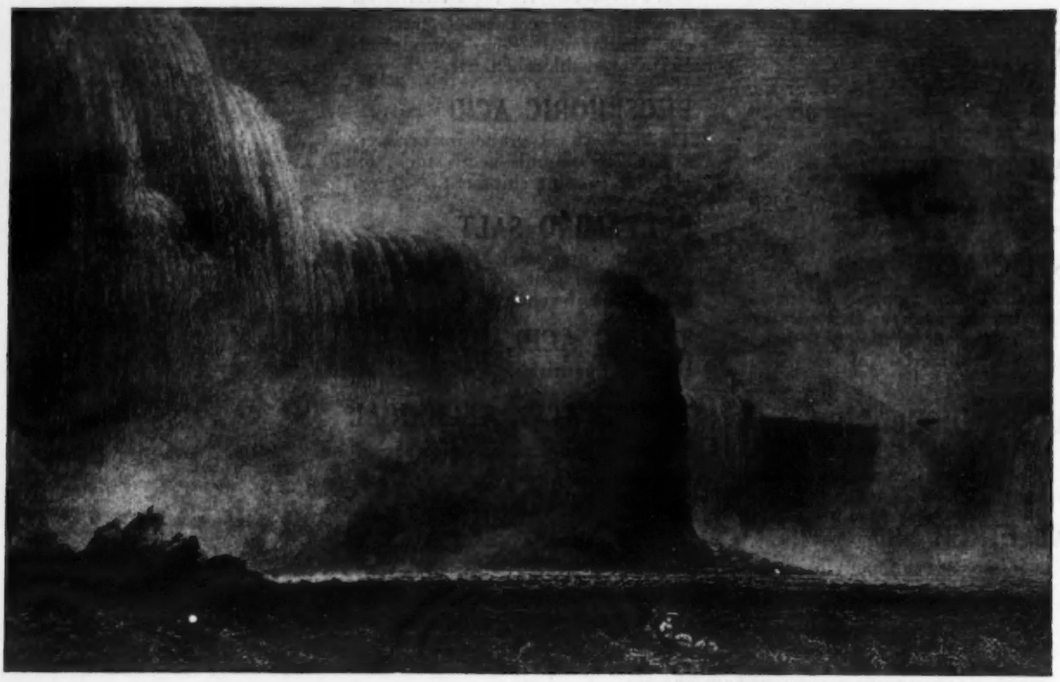
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
gold, litho., cns., dms., works. lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Brown,[2] iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
metallic, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works .....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- .05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works.lb. .03¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., works. lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., works.lb. .08 - .10
Umber, Amer., bbls., works.lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .04¾- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y....lb. .04¾- —
f.o.b. St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans.lb. .05¼- —
Kansas City.....lb. .05¾- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
Brown, umber, Turkey-type, f.o.b. ex car, Los Angeles.....lb. .05⅝- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse., Los Angeles....lb. .05⅞- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05⅝- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works.lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, 100-oz. cns.....oz. .30 - —
Byronia root, bls.....lb. .65 - .75
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .78 - .80
Berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Burgundy pitch, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3. gal. .03½- —
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
Butyl acetate, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., frt. same basis. lb. .1910- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1760- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1800- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11⅞- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c. per lb. higher.
secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Butyl, carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .09 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .20½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref'd, dms., works..lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .29 - —
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl Phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - .31½
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
bots. .....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
Iodide,[6] bots.....lb. 4.28 - —
cans .....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,4] pat. shapes, cs., dlvd. lb. .95 - —
Ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.88
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.10
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.20
smaller lots.....lb. 3.35 - 3.45
Citrated, dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.60 - 4.00
Arsenate,[5] bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .07 - .09
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07½- .09¼
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1,6] dms., works.....ton.50.00 - —
dms., dlvd., c.l.....ton.87.00 -95.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.50 -35.50
5-ton lots.....ton.28.50 -41.00
Liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks. ton. 7.50 - —
purified, cryst., bbls., jars.lb. .28 - .30
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.18.00 -21.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.45 -25.45
5-ton lots.....ton.28.45 -40.95
Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; min. prices, spot, C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .92 - —
dms. .....lb. .97 - .98
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.28 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .82 - .95
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.10
Lactate, USP, bbls.....lb. .25 - .27
Laurate, bbls. .....lb. .28 - .29
Mandelate, dense, dm.....lb. 2.05 - 2.80
fluffy, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.80
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .15 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, 10 bbls., or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., works.....lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., works .....lb. .10 - —
medicinal, bbls.....lb. .11¼- .12
dms. .....lb. .12¼- .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06¼
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0625- —
Resinate, precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .15¾- —
Silicate, hydrated, 50-lb. paper bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30 - .32
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.45.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - —
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .13¼- .19¼
Calcium-strontium-sulphide, phosphorent, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.80
Calomel,[3] bbls., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 2.76
bots. .....lb. 2.86 - 2.92
Camphor, natural.....lb. No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works. lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½- —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .48 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .69 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .70 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .82 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .83 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .84 - —
Monobromate, dms.....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bxs.....lb. No stocks
Russian, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bxs.....lb. No stocks
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Caraway seed,[1] Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs..lb. .66 - .67
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs..lb. .57 - .58
natural, bgs.....lb. .46 - .47
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
95%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., wrks....lb. .225 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .255 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .215 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N.of Ohio R..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¼- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis., lb. .07 - .07¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08¼
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1,6] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .75 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 53¼-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld,.gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l.gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
Zone 5, 53¼-gal. dms., 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l..gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —
Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.
Cardamom,[1] bleached, cs.....lb. 1.05 Nom.
decorticated, cs.....lb. 1.26 - 1.32
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Ceylon, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05

Traditions of Niagara

Pillars of Strength



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Temple of worship for the Indian... a doorway to opportunity for the white man... Niagara is today fulfilling its ancient promise as a symbol of America's might. Its towering columns of water are pillars of strength for a vast industrial territory... sustaining hundreds of plants and factories with the tremendous hydro-electrical energy needed to meet the demands of war production.

As one of the pioneer chemical companies in this area, Niagara Alkali Company is playing an important role in the drama of war industry. Armed with valuable experience gained in producing several important chemicals for the first time in this country, Niagara Alkali is speeding up production of highly essential chemicals and cooperating with many industries in using them more efficiently and economically. Thus, out of its wartime experience, the company is finding new ways to give its customers better peacetime service.

An Essential Part Of America's Great Chemical Enterprise

CAUSTIC POTASH • CAUSTIC SODA • PARADICHLOROBENZENE • CARBONATE OF POTASH • LIQUID CHLORINE

ARMY E NAVY

Niagara ALKALI COMPANY

60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Carotene, crystalline (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps, 100 grams, dlvd..gram. 2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd.....gram. 2.90 - —
Carvol, bots.....lb. 22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk....lb. .31 - .32
Case hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
Casein,[1,6] domestic, acid-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, shtp't point..lb. .24 - —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis..lb. .24¼- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis..lb. .24¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, same basis..lb. .25½- —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis.lb. .25¾- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis, lb. .26¼- —
imported, bgs., 100 lbs. or more, dlvd..lb. .11½- —
Cassia,[1] Bavaria, No. 1, thin quill, bls..lb. .60 Nom.
regular, bls.....lb. .58 Nom.
shortstick .....lb. .53 Nom.
broken .....lb. .51 Nom.
China, bls.....lb. .60 Nom.
rolls, select, bls.....lb. .53 Nom.
broken, bls.....lb. .52 Nom.
Saigon, all medium, bls.....lb. .61 Nom.
all thin, bls.....lb. .62 Nom.
Cassia fistula, bakts.....lb. .32 - .34
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton. 75.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works... unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb. 12.50 -13.00
synth., bots.....lb. 19.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, flb. dms., tins..lb. 2.25 - 2.40
resublimed, frt alld. E. of Miss., dms..lb. 3.50 - —
Catnip, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs.....lb. .22¾- .23¾
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - .35
granules, ctns., same basis.lb. .35 - —
Triacetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, bgs., same basis..lb. 2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetics, dentifrices, and drugs, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungary type, cs..lb. .55 - .65
Roman, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Charcoal, pinewood,[1,6] grain, pulv., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. producers' plants in South..ton. 39.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 41.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] clarif., 25% bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0285- .0370
tanks, works.....lb. .0225- .0610
powdered, 65% tannin.....lb. .065 - .0715
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks. ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet grd., silkbolt, 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton. 12.50 - —
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton. 19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.. ton. 41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars.....lb. .93 - .98
dms. .....lb. .90 - .95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works..lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —
Chlorine,[2,3,6] liquid, cyls., c.l.lb. .05¼- —
contracts .....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .29 - .32
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .33
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 150-lb. cyls., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls. lb. .22 - —
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.....lb. .07½- —
7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .06½- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 15.00 - —
Ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bot.....lb. 6.08 - 6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs..lb. 1.20 Nom.
broken, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
yellow, quill, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 oz. .80 + .13¼*
sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .89 + .13½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + .13¼*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.oz. .66 + .13¼*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .42 + .13½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of natural business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, bots.....lb. 3.70 - 3.80
dms. .....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Heavy density cinchophen 20c. per lb. higher.
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms.....lb. 2.00 - 3.90
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls.....lb. .53 - .53½
No. 2, bls.....lb. .52 - .53
chips, bgs.....lb. .56 Nom.
Citral, bots., cns..... ....lb. 2.85 - 4.75
Citrine ointment,[6] jars.....lb. .96 - 1.18
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Cloves,[1] Zanzibar.....lb. .17¾- .17¾
Clover tops, red, bgs.....lb. .42 - .56
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., l.c.l., works..bbl. 8.75 - —
c.l., works.....bbl. 8.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works...bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
ref., dms., c.l., works..dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd., lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., kgs.lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 25% Co., kgs...lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., kgs., lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., kgs..lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms....lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Co., 50-gal. dms..lb. .31 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] blacks, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., kgs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co., 100-lb. dms..lb. .38½- —
Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co., 50-gal. dms..lb. .42 - .44
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., kgs..lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt..lb. .25 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .26 - .30
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
blue, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Colchicum seed.....lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .19½- .20½
cns. .....lb. .28 - .29½
flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .22
cns. .....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .15
Conium leaves, bls.....lb. 1.18 - 1.20
Copaiba balsam, Peru, cns...lb. .47 - .49
S. A., USP, cns.....lb. .50 - .52
Copper acetate,[6] cupric, bbls., dlvd..lb. .24 - —
smaller containers, dlvd.lb. .26 - .50
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls....lb. .19½- .20
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23
crystals, bbls.....lb. .14¾- .17
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 6.19
Metal,[1,2,6] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .12½
Naphthanates, 6%-8% cu, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - .17
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls...lb. .16¾- .20
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .29¼
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works..lb. .19 - .28
red, com'l, kgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs....lb. .17 - .20
Resinates, precip., 8.3% Cu, 125-lb. dms..lb. .15½- —
Copper sulphate,[1,6] 99% cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
7,200 to 36,000 lbs...100 lbs. 5.15 - —
2,700 to 7,200 lbs....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
700 to 2,700 lbs.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
monohydrated, dealers, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.95 -10.05
bags in drums.....100 lbs. 9.95 -10.95
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, wks.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, ship't.....lb. No prices
Coriander seed,[1] Indian, bgs..lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Corn sugar, tanners',[6] chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.605 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.525 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l....100 lbs. 3.681 - —
43°, bbls., c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.731 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[6] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.24 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.09 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
Meal, 41%, mills.....ton. 45.00 - —
Coumarin,[1] cns., makers, primary dist.,lb., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .00 - .05
Cranesbill root, bls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .57½- —
smaller lots, bbls....,.lb. .58 - —
kgs. .....lb. .58½- —

Medicine Needs Alkalies

Medicine is imperative to life...its antiseptic powers arrest infection...its therapeutic miracles sustain life. Helpful to every phase of Medicine, from pharmaceuticals to surgical dressings, are Solvay Alkalies and related products...for in war as in peace alkalies are indispensable.

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION *Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company*

Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys. lb. 2.10 - 2.35
Coaltar, oil,[3] crude, tanks, works..gal. .15½- —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.gal. .26 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .18 - .18½
solution, tanks, works...gal. .141 - —
Wood, beech, bots.....lb. 1.04 - —
cbys., dms.....lb. .85 - —
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .69 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —
Cresol,[3,6] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½- .10¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .11
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¾
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald..lb. .10¾- .11¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .10¼
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, nat.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 10.00 - —
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cube root,[3,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. No stocks
powd., cs.....lb. No stocks
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .27 - .35
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cyanamide,[4,6] fertilizer mixing grade, guaranteed 21% N, ouiv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts.....unit-ton. 1.53½- —
20.6% N., grnls., bulk, same basis..unit-ton. 1.62½- —

Cyclohexane, 96-100%, wks...lb. .14 - .16
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .09½- —
Cyclohexane prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash., E. hughar in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, wks...lb. .21 - .23
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, wks..lb. .30 - .32
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexanone prices are 1c per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., divd.. gal. .27 -

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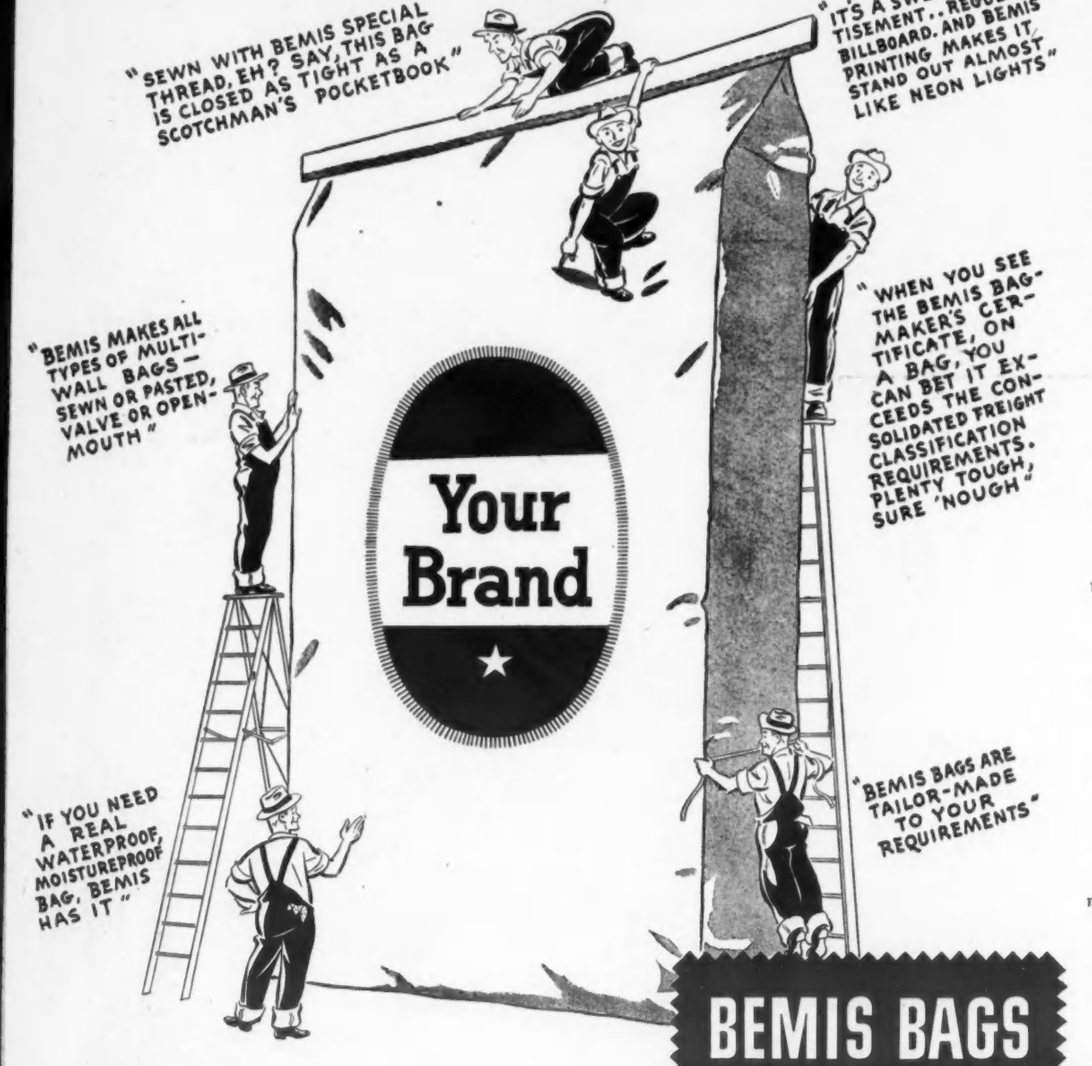
Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .26 - .33
Decanol,[6] normal, tech., dms., divd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue, bls.....lb. .23 Nom.
Defluorinated phosphate,[3] paper bgs., works..ton. 34.25 - —
Degras,[3,6] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .13
neutral, bbls.....lb. .27½- .29
Derris root,[3,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 5.29 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.93 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.39 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 5.03 - —

Dextrin, corn, canary, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.04 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.68 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.14 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.78 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.97 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.61 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.07 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.71 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¼- .11¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl bots.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, divd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works.lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., chemically pure, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast, ton. 22.00 - 25.00
l.c.l., ex whse..... ton. 45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..ton. 55.00 - 59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 85.00 - 90.00
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - .06
c.l.f..lb. .02 - .03
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works..lb. .2610- —
1-gal. cns., same basis..lb. .2810- —

Dibutyl phthalate, dms., returnable, c.l., same basis..lb. .2050- .2450
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2100- .2500
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1950- .2350
Sebacate, dms., works.....lb. .497 - .517
Tartrate, dms.....lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks .....lb. .14 - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .3020- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .3070- —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .2025- .2120
l.c.l. .....lb. .2075- .2170
tanks .....lb. .1925- .2050
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .76 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
Diethylaminoethanol,[6] l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethylaniliin, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Monobutylether, dms., works.lb. .22½- .24½
Monoethylether[6], dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .60 - .65
Digiycol laurate, dms.....lb. .31 - .32
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.....lb. No stocks
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .1875- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .1925- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .1775- —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l.....lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylaniliin, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 99° min.lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .23 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] dms., tons, divd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms., works.....gal. .56 - .58
tanks .....gal. .52 - —
dest., dist., dms.....gal. .55 - .58
tanks .....gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns..lb. .43 - .50
dms.....lb. .42 - .45
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons, lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Divi-divi,[6] bgs., ex dock.....ton. 63.00 - 70.00
Doggrass root, imp., cut, NF, bls..lb. .50 - .55
dom., bls.....lb. .36 - .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls..lb. .15 - .20
Dover's powder, USP, cns....lb. 2.75 Nom.
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb. 12.50 - —
FD&C blue No. 2, cns....lb. 12.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns. lb. 12.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns..lb. 17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns..lb. 27.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 3.65 - —
food, drugs and cosmetics:—
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb. 17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 4.15 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 3.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—
Black, D&C black, No. 1....lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6.....lb. 13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns. lb. 12.85 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns. lb. 12.85 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns.....lb. 12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 4, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb. 15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb. 15.85 - —
D&C orange, No. 11, cns...lb. 17.85 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 6.....lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17.....lb. 6.85 - —
D&C red, No. 18.....lb. 12.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19 cns....lb. 15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns....lb. 13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns....lb. 13.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns...lb. 10.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for external use, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb. 12.85 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb. 12.85 - —
Red, Ext., D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 10.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3.....lb. 21.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8.....lb. 7.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns. lb. 12.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns. lb. 12.85 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[3] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
36 Chrome yellow 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .80 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[6].....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste..lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .38 - .43
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .65
280 Fast Cyanin 6R.....lb. .90 - 1.00

Bemis MULTIWALL PAPER SHIPPING BAGS . . .


"SEWN WITH BEMIS SPECIAL THREAD, EH? SAY, THIS BAG IS CLOSED AS TIGHT AS A SCOTCHMAN'S POCKETBOOK"
"IT'S A SWELL ADVERTISEMENT . . REGULAR BILLBOARD. AND BEMIS PRINTING MAKES IT STAND OUT ALMOST LIKE NEON LIGHTS"
"BEMIS MAKES ALL TYPES OF MULTI-WALL BAGS — SEWN OR PASTED, VALVE OR OPEN-MOUTH"
"WHEN YOU SEE THE BEMIS BAG-MAKER'S CERTIFICATE, ON A BAG, YOU CAN BET IT EXCEEDS THE CONSOLIDATED FREIGHT CLASSIFICATION REQUIREMENTS. PLENTY TOUGH, SURE 'NOUGH"
Your Brand
"IF YOU NEED A REAL WATERPROOF, MOISTUREPROOF BAG, BEMIS HAS IT"
"BEMIS BAGS ARE TAILOR-MADE TO YOUR REQUIREMENTS"

CALL IN THE BEMIS MULTIWALL PAPER BAG EXPERT

Bemis has a staff of Multiwall Paper Bag experts which are at your service whether you are a Bemis customer or not. Call upon us any time you have a troublesome packaging problem. You'll find the Bemis Man an expert on all phases of such problems, whether it be bag design, bag closing equipment, shipping or storing bags. Let him study your packaging operations. He may suggest ways to increase output, lower man power, cut costs or reduce waste. His call will cost you nothing and place you under no obligation.

BEMIS BAGS

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

Peoria, Ill. • East Pepperell, Mass. • Mobile, Ala.
San Francisco, Calif. • Wilmington, Calif. • St. Helens, Ore.

Baltimore • Boston • Brooklyn • Buffalo • Charlotte • Chicago • Denver Detroit • Houston • Indianapolis • Kansas City • Los Angeles • Louisville Memphis • Minneapolis • New Orleans • New York City • Norfolk • Oklahoma City • Omaha • St. Louis • Salina • Salt Lake City • Seattle • Wichita

BETTER BAGS FOR 86 YEARS

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[1] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—

299	Chrome black F	lb.	.86 - .86
304	Paper yellow	lb.	.85 - .90
307	Fast cyanin black B	lb.	.80 - .85
326	Direct cast scarlet	lb.	2.00 - 2.25
345	Chrysophenin G	lb.	.68 - .70
382	Direct scarlet B	lb.	1.15 - 1.20
387	Direct violet B	lb.	1.00 - 1.80
394	Direct violet N	lb.	.80 - .85
401	Developed black BHN	lb.	.45 - .60
406	Direct blue 2B	lb.	.66 - .70
415	Direct orange B	lb.	.60 - .70
419	Direct fast red F	lb.	.70 - .75
420	Direct brown M	lb.	.55 - .57
448	Benzo purpur.e 4B	lb.	.65 - .00
495	Benzo purpurin 10B	lb.	.40 - .50
502	Direct ascrin G	lb.	.75 - .80
512	Direct blue RD	lb.	.80 - 1.00
518	Direct pure blue 6B	lb.	1.20 - 1.30
520	Direct pure blue	lb.	.50 - 1.00
539	Direct fast black FF	lb.	.55 - 1.00
581	Direct black EW	lb.	.50 - .54
582	Direct black RX	lb.	.35 - .45
592	Direct green B	lb.	.50 - .56
594	Direct green G	lb.	.50 - .55
596	Direct brown 3GO	lb.	.95 - 1.00
606	Acid violet	lb.	1.00 - 2.00
812	Primulin	lb.	.70 - .75
814	Direct fast yellow	lb.	2.00 - 2.25
845	Nigrosin (water soluble)	lb.	.35 - .50
1177	Indigo, 20% paste	lb.	.15 - .18
	Benzo fast black L	lb.	.90 - 1.00
	Sulphur black	lb.	.20 - .25
	Sulphur blue	lb.	.45 - 1.00
	Sulphur brown	lb.	.25 - .50
	Sulphur maroon	lb.	.40 - —
	Sulphur tan	lb.	.30 - .50
	Sulphur olive	lb.	.25 - .54
	Sulphur yellow	lb.	.50 - .60
	Zambesi black	lb.	.75 - .80

Black:—

865	Nigrosin derivatives	lb.	.36 - .44

Blue:—

7075	Alizarin astral base	lb.	15.00 - —
1076	Alizarin cyanin, green base	lb.	6.00 - —

Brown:—

	Brown	lb.	1.18 - —

Green:—

1078	Alizarin cyanin green	lb.	5.00 - —
	Green	lb.	.75 - —

Orange:—

24	Sudan I	lb.	.75 - —
	Red shade	lb.	.75 - —

Red:—

76	Sudan II	lb.	1.05 - —
258	Sudan IV	lb.	.95 - —
280	Oil violet	lb.	.50 - —
749	Rhodamine B (oil pink)	lb.	2.50 - —
1060	Anthraquinone,[2] violet base	lb.	6.00 - —

Yellow:—

15	Amidoazobenzene yellow	lb.	.90 - —
17	Amidoazotoluene yellow	lb.	.75 - —
61	Yellow OB	lb.	1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—

246	Naphthol blue black S	lb.	.50 - —
729	Victoria blue B	lb.	1.85 - —
861	Indulin	lb.	.87 - —
873	Methylene gray	lb.	1.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

909	New blue P	lb.	1.20 - —
922	Methylene blue	lb.	1.00 - —
1064	Alizarin saphirol B	lb.	1.90 - —
1180	Indigotin IA	lb.	.95 - —

Blue:—

714	Patent blue A	lb.	1.05 - 1.10

Brown:—

231	Bismarck brown G	lb.	.47 - .62
234	Resorcin brown Y	lb.	.65 - —
235	Resorcin dark brown R	lb.	.66 - —
332	Bismarck brown R	lb.	.47 - .62
793	Phosphin	lb.	4.00 - —

Green:—

5	Naphthol green B	lb.	1.00 - —
657	Malachite green	lb.	1.35 - —
662	Brilliant green	lb.	2.00 - —
666	Guinea green B	lb.	1.15 - —
737	Wool green S	lb.	.58 - —
824	Methylene green B	lb.	1.55 - —
1078	Alizarin cyanin green	lb.	2.00 - —

Orange:—

10	Chrysoidin G	lb.	.44 - —
21	Chrysoidin R	lb.	.41 - —
27	Orange G	lb.	.50 - —
31	Amidonaphthol red G	lb.	.42 - —
37	Amidonaphthol red 6B	lb.	.60 - —
151	Orange Y	lb.	.31 - .33
161	Orange R	lb.	.34 - —

Red:—

79	Ponceau R	lb.	.48 - —
88	Fast red B	lb.	1.05 - —
176	Fast red A[3]	lb.	.54 - —
179	Azorubin	lb.	.62 - —
183	Crocein scarlet 3BX	lb.	.72 - .75
185	Cochineal red A	lb.	.60 - —
252	Brilliant crocein M	lb.	.68 - —
677	Fuchsin	lb.	2.10 - —
749	Rhodamine B	lb.	3.50 - —
752	Rhodamine 6B	lb.	4.50 - —
788	Eosin G	lb.	1.50 - —
841	Safranin	lb.	1.45 - —

Violet:—

680	Methyl violet B	lb.	.70 - .75
681	Crystal violet C	lb.	1.75 - —
695	Acid violet 4BN	lb.	.88 - —

Yellow:—

10	Naphthol yellow S	lb.	.88 - —
188	Metanil yellow	lb.	.56 - .58
636	Fast light yellow	lb.	1.25 - —
639	Xylene light yellow	lb.	1.15 - —
640	Tartrazin	lb.	.80 - —
655	Auramine	lb.	1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—

864	Nigrosin	lb.	.36 - .44

Blue:—

860	Indulin	lb.	.60 - .70

Brown:—

331	Bismarck brown	lb.	1.50 - —

Green:—

637	Malachite green base	lb.	2.00 - —

Orange:—

20	Chrysoidin G	lb.	.95 - —
21	Chrysoidin R	lb.	.90 - —

Red:—

677	Fuchsin, magenta, base	lb.	7.25 - —
749	Rhodamine B	lb.	4.75 - —

Yellow:—

67	Amidoazotoluene yellow	lb.	.75 - —
655	Auramine	lb.	2.00 - —
800	Chinolin yellow SS	lb.	2.00 - —

Violet:—

680	Methyl violet base	lb.	.86 - —

(see, natural (see name of article)

E

	Echinacea root, bls.	lb.	No stocks
	Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).		
	Yolk, dried, dom.	lb.	1.05 - 1.15
	imported	lb.	No stocks
	Elder flowers, bright, bls.	lb.	.59 - .60
	Elecampane root, bls.	lb.	.18 - .19
	Elm bark, grinding, bls.	lb.	.16 - .16
	powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.25 - .26
	select, bndls.	lb.	.25 - .26
	Emetine hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	21.00 -33.00
	Ephedra, bls.	lb.	.21 - .22
	Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots.	oz.	1.15 - 1.65
	Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins.	oz.	.95 - 1.45
	synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs.	oz.	.65 - —
	Hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs.	oz.	.65 - —
	Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more	oz.	.50 - —
	Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more	oz.	.48 - —
	Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., gram.		.75 - —
	Epsom salt, tech., bgs.	100 lbs.	1.80 - —
	bbls.	100 lbs.	1.90 - —
	USP, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.00 - —
	l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.25 - —
	smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.50 - —
	bbls., u.s.	100 lbs.	2.10 - —
	l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.35 - —
	smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.00 - —
	kgs.,[5] c.l.	100 lbs.	2.35 - —
	l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.60 - —
	smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.85 - —
	dried, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.06 - .09
	Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.		
	Ergot, USP, dms.	lb.	1.40 - 1.45
	Eserine, bots.	oz.	No prices
	Sulphate, 1-gram vials	vial	2.10 - —
	Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).		
	Amyl (see Amyl ether).		
	Butyl, l.c.l., dms., divd.	lb.	.20 - —
	Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).		
	Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs.	lb.	.93 - 1.10
	Sulphuric, conc., dms.	lb.	.11 - .16
	USP, anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns.	lb.	.60 - .61
	synthetic, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½- —
	l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½- —
	tanks	lb.	.12½- —
	Ethyl acetate,[2,6] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.1170- .1275
	l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.1220- .1326
	tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.1070- .1175
	95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.1225- .1385
	l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.1275- .1385
	tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.1125- .1225
	NF, dms.	lb.	.14½- .15½
	Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.87½- —
	l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.88 - —
	Benzoate, bots.	lb.	.90 - 1.00
	Bromide, tech., dms.	lb.	.50 - .55
	Carbamate, dms., divd. E	lb.	.58 - —
	Chloride, dms.	lb.	.18 - .20
	Ethyl, cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.25 - 3.65
	Formate, cns., dms.	lb.	.27½- .30
	Iodide, bots.	lb.	3.50 - 3.60
	Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.33½- .30½
	Myristate, ms., works	lb.	.55 - —
	Oenanthate, dms.	lb.	.75 - 1.25
	Oleate, dms., works	lb.	.47 - —
	Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.33 - —
	Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.77 - —
	Ethylcellulose,[4] standard, pkgs., 5,000 lbs or more, works	lb.	.50 - —
	smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.52 - .60
	Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.80 - —
	Ethylene dichloride,[2] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.0842- —
	West of Rockies, same basis	lb.	.0891- —
	l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.0891- —
	West of Rockies, same basis	lb.	.0941- —
	tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis	lb.	.0743- —
	West of Rockies, same basis	lb.	.0793- —
	Ethyleneglycol,[2,3] dms., c.l.	lb.	.10 - —
	l.c.l.	lb.	.11 - —
	tanks	lb.	.09 - —
	Monobutylether,[2] dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½- —
	l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½- .20½
	tanks, works	lb.	.15½- —
	Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½- —
	l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½- .16½
	tanks, works	lb.	.13½- —
	Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11½- —
	l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.12½- .15½
	tanks, works	lb.	.10½- —
	Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15½- —
	l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½- —
	tanks, works	lb.	.14½- —
	Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.57 - —
	l.c.l., works	lb.	.60 - —
	Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, pots.	oz.	10.55 -10.75
	Ethylidianilin, dms.	lb.	.45 - .47½
	Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.80 - —
	Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs., or more,	lb.	5.25 - —
	smaller lots	lb.	5.50 - 5.60
	Eucalyptol, cns., dms.	lb.	2.50 - 3.00
	Eucalyptus leaves, bls.	lb.	.10 - .12
	Eugenol, cns., dms.	lb.	2.05 - 2.25
	Euphorbia, bls.	lb.	.12 - .13

F

	Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works	ton.	14.00 -17.50
	l.c.l., minimum 2 tons, bgs., t-n.		17.00 -20.50
	glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works,	ton.	9.75 -12.25
	l.c.l., minimum 2 tons, bgs.,	ton.	12.75 -16.25
	pottery, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	17.00 -19.00
	l.c.l., min. 2 tons, bgs	ton.	20.00 -22.00
	Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
	Indian, bgs.	lb.	.16 - .16½
	Fenugreek seed, domestic, bgs.,	lb.	.12½- .13
	Indian, bgs.	lb.	.12½- .13
	Morocco, bgs.	lb.	.10¼- .11

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Dicalcium Phosphate Food Grade

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OPD—3-20-1944 16

INSIDE NEWS

MARCH PREPARED BY NATIONAL CAN CORPORATION, NEW YORK, N. Y. 1944

Are You Going To Package Your Product In Electrolytic Tin?

There is evidence that war-time cans, tin-coated by electrolysis for a 67% tin saving, will be used to package certain non-processed and non-corrosive products after the war.

How many products will be able to be packaged in electrolytic plate, however, depends on the cost and efficiency of the weight of electro-tin coating required, when compared to the cost and efficiency of hot-dipped plate.

Research for tin conservation was being carried on by can manufacturers long before Pearl Harbor. When 92% of our tin fell into Japanese hands, research was accelerated; a committee for tin conservation was set up by the Can Manufacturers Institute; and tin plate made by electro-deposition became the foundation of the present supply of tin cans for essential needs.

The efficiency of electrolytic tin has been carefully analyzed for packaging many individual food products, in relation to the electrolyte employed, the enameling required for corrosion-resistance, vacuum-persistence and relative costs of plain electrolytic and hot-dipped plates, melted and unmelted. Conclusions are by no means final today, but results and tables relating to specific products are available on request.

In general, the earlier disadvantages of inside-enameled electrolytic plate have been partially overcome by suppliers in developing processes to *melt* the tin coating. The results have been apparent in better corrosion resistance, solderability and appearance.

Testing for corrosion-resistance and vacuum-persistence of tin cans is a painstaking process, involving many variables. The most common technique is to test hot-dipped tin cans against plain, melted, brushed and chemically-treated electrolytic tin, with various weights of coatings, on similar and dissimilar steels, at different temperatures and containing different products, throughout various storage periods. In addition, exacting tests have been made of the performance of enameled electrolytic ends and enameled bonderized steel ends on the various electrolytic and hot-dipped bodies.

Tests are based on the fact that corrosion creates hydrogen which gradually dissipates the vacuum in the container. A "flip vacuum" testing device is used to apply external vacuum to the end of the can; the amount of external vacuum required to flip open the end measures the amount of hydrogen, and hence the degree of corrosion, that has taken place.

Perhaps the most interesting test-result to be considered in choosing a container for the immediate future is the good behavior of tin cans with enameled electrolytic ends on plain, hot-dipped bodies, when containing acid fruits such as cherries, peaches and apricots. Good results are attributed to the presence of stannons ion in the corroding medium, retarding the attack on the steel of tin plate.

Since this combination saves approximately 50% more tin, and performance tests are encouraging, experimental packs are being tried this year, with enameled electrolytic ends and plain, hot-dipped bodies. Next year, such containers may be used on a large scale for some fruit products.

All in all, the efforts made to overcome the war-caused tin shortage have resulted in progress which, as in the case of much war-time research, will bring cost-savings and better values to post-war users of tin containers; in addition to the well-known packaging advantages of safe, economical, vacuum-preserving, tin-coated steel. 579

Tin-Nickel Cans

Metal cans thinly coated with tin on top of nickel may be a suitable replacement for heavier coated tin cans, laboratory tests indicate. Five canned foodstuffs were used to test the nickel-tin coating, these being dried prunes in sirup, sauerkraut, tomatoes, spinach and peas—selected as typical of the corrosive conditions encountered in tin cans.

For these tests the nickel-tin coatings were obtained by plating first the nickel and then an equal thickness of tin, and heating at 575 deg. F. for six to eight minutes. A suitable coating thickness has been determined. 580

Apple Ethylene

When apples of different degrees of ripeness are stored together, ethylene given off by the ripe ones accelerates the ripening rate of the others. However, there is no effect by one lot on another when both lots are at the same stage of ripeness. This effect is important, because as much as 50 per cent of the storage life of the less-ripe fruit may be lost, an average of 25 per cent loss being found in a series of tests. 581

"Boraxed" Spinach

More rapid growth in increased yields of spinach were obtained by the application of borax on boron-deficient soils in a southern state according to tests made recently. There was one drawback to the effect of boron applications, so far as spring sown spinach is concerned, however. It was found that very rapid growth was induced and that seed-stalks formed early. Early seed-stalk formation is not desirable because of the need for careful timing of the harvest. This character is less likely to be troublesome in fall-planted spinach. A publication telling the rates of application and showing the location of boron deficient soils in the test state is available. 582

Salt-Brine Peeler

One canner with a continuous dehydrating unit has developed a salt-brine peeler for potatoes which he claims is giving exceptionally fine results in the finished product. Salt-brine peeling is an innovation and differs from both lye peeling and steam peeling, although the equipment used is virtually the same as for lye peeling. Potatoes, after rough washing, are passed through a saturated salt-brine solution at 228 degrees F. for about six minutes. The skins are loosened sufficiently so that pressure sprays remove virtually all the peel and the remainder, with the eyes, are taken off at the trimming table. The canner believes the salt treatment aids materially in turning out a good-colored product. Whether because the salt halts enzyme action prior to blanching, or because of the speed with which the product is handled, it is a fact that the dehydrated potatoes coming off this canner's line are exceptionally white and free from the yellowing that gives trouble to some other processors. 583

Milk! More Milk!!

In periods of increased demand for milk, dairy herds may be induced to step up the volume of production within a relatively short time by heavier feeding of the cows without danger to the animals. This fact was reported following tests made in Pennsylvania on a mixed herd of 22 Brown Swiss and Holsteins. Dairymen usually feed not more than one pound of grain for three pounds of milk produced daily by the cow. It was found in the feeding tests that this ratio could be increased to one pound of grain for each 1.75 pounds of milk before the law of diminishing returns took effect to raise feed costs above the average per pound of milk yielded. 584

Rehydrated Foods

The palatability and color of rehydrated, cooked dehydrated foods is affected considerably by the time of soaking before cooking, and retention of vitamin C is affected by the same factor, according to results of recent laboratory tests. Experiments with dehydrated potatoes, rutabagas, cabbage, beets and turnips showed that very weak flavor and poor color resulted from soaking for longer than an hour, and that half-hour soaking was about the limit before changes began to be noticeable.

It was reported that Vitamin C was lost in direct ratio to the time of soaking. The type of packaging appeared to have little effect on the final results.

Storage conditions had little effect on the palatability of dehydrated beets, but was found to have a marked effect on the palatability of cooked, unblanched dehydrated cabbage. A full account of the experiments, with comments on flavor, color and Vitamin C retention, is available. 585

Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	35.00 - —
l.c.l.	ton.	40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works	lb.	.13½- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.15 - —
water white, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works	lb.	.14½- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.17 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns	gal.	19.00 -20.00
Oregon, bbls	gal.	2.35 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs	lb.	.23 - .24
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., East Coast fish factories	ton.	72.50 - —
65% protein, same basis	ton.	78.50 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East Coast	ton.	66.50 - —
Flake, white, dom., bbls	lb.	.09 - —
kegs	lb.	.11 - —
Flaxseed, French, black, bgs.	lb.	.70 - .73
Indian, blonde, bgs	lb.	.13 - .16
Fluorspar,[1] No. 1, ground, 90-96%, bulk, c.l., mines, net	ton.	37.00 - —
washed gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, mines	lb.	33.00 - —
65% CaF_2, mines	lb.	32.00 - —
60% CaF_2, mines	lb.	31.00 - —
less than 60% CaF_2, mines,	lb.	30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,5,6] bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0550- .0575
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06 - .0625
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0515- .0540
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0565- .0590
tanks	lb.	.04 - .04½
Fringetree bark, bls	lb.	No stocks
Fuller's earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines,	ton.	8.50 -15.00
Tex. mines	ton.	12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne	ton.	3.00 - —
Chicago	ton.	4.00 - —
imp., English, bgs., c.l., dlvd. N. Y.	ton.	30.00 -40.00
Furfural,[6] ref., dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½- .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs.	lb.	.10 - —
c.l., works	lb.	.12½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15 - .20
tanks, works	lb.	.09 - —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works	gal.	.75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd	lb.	.18½- .19½
Fustic, cryst., bbls., No. 1	lb.	.32 - —
No. 2	lb.	.30 - —
No. 3	lb.	.28 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.16 - —
No. 2	lb.	.15 - —
No. 3	lb.	.12½- —

G

G salt, bbls	lb.	45 - —
Galangal root, bls	lb.	.28 - .30
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cases,	lb.	No stocks
extract, bbls	lb.	.09½- .12
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax:—		
Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks	gal.	.06 - —
Bayonne, 70 octane, unleaded, tanks	gal.	.092 - —
72-74 octane	gal.	.092 - .094
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, California, 78 octane, tanks	gal.	.075 - —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks	gal.	.05¾- —
80 octane, tanks	gal.	.06¾- .07
Group 3, 72-74 octane, tanks	gal.	.06¼- .07
80 octane, tanks	gal.	.07¼- .07½
natural, 26-70, tanks	gal.	.04¾- .05
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks	gal.	.05¼- .06
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks	gal.	.0845- .08½
Gelatin, silver, cs	lb.	.90 - .97
Geisemium root, bls	lb.	.18 - .20
Gentian root, bls	lb.	.43 - .45
grd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.48 - .49
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.49 - .50
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms	lb.	3.50 - 4.50
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls	lb.	No stocks
Calicut, bgs	lb.	.24¾- .25½
Cochin, bleached, bgs	lb.	.26¾- .27½
unbleached, bgs	lb.	.25½- .26
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.30 - .31
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.28 - .29
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.27 - .27½
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs.	lb.	8.00 - 9.00
Glaubers salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).		
cryst., bgs., bbls., c.l., works,	lb.	1.05 - 1.25
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, works, 100 lbs.		1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs.		1.25 - 1.45
Glue, bone,[6] producers', calcium type, 24 millipoise, 26 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest	lb.	.16 - —
Glue, bone, producers' calcium type, 30/58, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½- —
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.17 - —
82/106, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.18½- —
Producers' bone glue l.c.l. prices 1c. over c.l.		
hide, producers,[1,6] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17 - .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21 - .26½
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22 - .27½
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23 - .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27 - .32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.28 - .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29 - .34½
Hide glue l.c.l., prices 1c. over c.l. Glue in bbls., ½c. over bgs. Outside prices rule on glues made wholly of imported materials; inside prices on those made with approximately two-thirds domestic and one-third imported materials. Jobbers' prices 2c. to 3½c. over producers'. Chrome and coney glue, 267 or higher jellygram, c.l., 2c. over above prices; below 267 jellygram, 1c. higher. Freight charges above 75c. per 100 pounds may be added.		
Glycerin,[1,5,6] CP, BP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd. Zones A and C.	lb.	.18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½- —

NATIONAL CAN

PLANTS: NEW YORK · BOSTON · BALTIMORE · CHICAGO · HAMILTON, OHIO · FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

Fuel Tanks

Specially-formed tanks are now being used on British aircraft as auxiliary fuel containers. Known as jettison tanks, since they can be discarded when necessary, the tanks enable the planes to carry extra gasoline for long-range activity. The tanks are formed from a particular combination having weight and leak-prevention qualities. 586

Pigments—Acid Reaction

Recent new data on the changes that take place in the color and ascorbic acid content during storage of deaerated and pasteurized juices from highly pigmented small fruits indicate the possibility that a reaction occurs between the pigments and the ascorbic acid. This would explain the loss of color in the juice and the decrease in ascorbic acid content. It has been found that increasing the concentration of ascorbic acid or its isomer increases the rate of change of color as well as the rate of vitamin loss. 587

Enamel Required

Recent tests indicate that No. 1 oval cans manufactured from 1.25 hot dipped plate are not satisfactory for use in packing pilchards in tomato sauce for the War Food Administration, unless the cans are inside enameled. So the canning industry has been requested to use inside enameled oval can bodies on all deliveries of canned pilchards to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corp. as soon as the cans are obtained. 588

Fat-Oil Stabilizers

Fats and oils may be stabilized by the addition of several different substances, according to a series of patents recently issued. One patent covers the addition of a small amount of ascorbic acid and of small amounts of tocopherol-type compound. A second patent specifies the addition of small quantities of naphthols, quinones or quinol compounds; a small amount of ascorbic acid; and a small amount of a vitamin E precursor compound. A third patent covers the use of a small amount of caffeic acid, and a fourth, small amounts of hexuronic acid and cyclic oxy compound. 589

Fish Supply

More than 10,500,000 pounds of fish that ordinarily would have been wasted in peacetime have gone into consumer channels since the Massachusetts Committee on Increased Utilization of Food Resources began operating in co-operation with the Massachusetts Fisheries Association just over a year ago.

This has been announced recently in a report.

At least six varieties of fish previously unknown to home-makers have been added to wartime menus, including ocean pout, alewives or river herring, mussels, raja fish, angler fish and rosefish roe. 590

Technical Topics

CAMPHOR DOUBLES SIZE—Camphor has been found useful in the production of food yeast. The organism *Torulopsis utilis*, used in the microbiological synthesis of protein, has in the past proved troublesome, since its cell size is so small as to enable passage through the filter cloth in the final separation process. English workers have found that the addition of a small quantity of camphor to the growing media doubles the size of the cells and thereby improves filtration. 591

NAVY LACQUER DYES—Navy blue lacquer dyes are claimed to be formed by coupling diazotized aryl-azo-anilines containing acidylamino groups in the aniline nuclei with aromatic amines capable of coupling in the para position to an amino group which carries at least one substituent. The dyes are also specified as suitable for cellulose acetate spinning solutions. 592

SCUM CONTROL -- Tests have been made to determine the value of certain essential oils in controlling the development of scum formations on the surface of fermenting foods and beverages. Several were found to have value. 593

LICORICE — Licorice from California now being shipped East in early carloads, will be used to lessen our dependence on foreign countries. Planted wild in 1870, the root has flourished but until now has never been harvested. 594

SKIN PROTECTOR — A waterproof cream formulated to protect any part of the body against certain acids, alkalis and caustics in dry and aqueous forms, as well as miscible cutting compounds, is available to combat industrial dermatitis, or for home, garden or office use. Said to resist penetration of 20% sulfuric or nitric acids. Hot water is the dispersant. 595

SALT WATER BREAD—When in a spot where neither fresh water nor salt is available, U. S. Army bakers can produce bread if they're near the sea. Quartermaster Corps laboratory tests, substituting sea water for fresh water and salt, have developed a satisfactory bread formula. 596

KRAUT CANNING—Dark color, pink kraut or soft kraut stem from salt variation and distribution through shredded cabbage, it is claimed. The kraut problem of canning in large containers for the Armed Forces has been aided by a pre-heated tank method. 597

FRUIT COLOR — Canners and other processors of fruit products will hail the possibility of inhibiting the discoloration of freshly-cut fruit by treatment with a thiomide solution and freezing. 598

DEXTROSE SWEETNESS—The sweetening power of the corn sugars in ice cream is revealed as considerably higher than previously published values, according to a recent study. 599

WALNUT "C"—A high content of ascorbic acid (Vitamin C) has been found in hulls of certain American walnuts as they approach maturity. The acid exceeds that in rose hips, where its discovery caused much interest here and abroad last year. 600

ETHYL BROMIDE—Suggested in New Zealand as a fumigant for cheese. The agent is declared to satisfactorily control cheese mites without detrimental effect on the flavor of the treated cheese. 601

PEAT WAX—Offers possibilities as a replacement product for carnauba, montan, and bees wax, it has been found in recent investigations by the Imperial Institute. A benzene extraction method was employed to obtain the wax, which amounted to about 10 percent of the air-dried weight of the peat. Peat may possibly become a major industrial raw material. The recent discovery of the almost complete solubility of peat in tetralin opened great possibilities. 602

MERCURIATED CARVACROL DERIVATIVES—Found to be very effective in combatting the pathogenic fungi responsible for athlete's foot. Best results were stated to have resulted when the compound was administered in a water-soluble paste, in combination with salicylic and benzoic acids. 603

BUTTER MOLD RETARDANT—Wrappers specially impregnated are said to retard mold in butter and cheese in Canadian experiments. 604

Every effort will be made to furnish additional information on these articles. Where such information is not obtainable, we will refer inquiries to the original source of the article. Write to National Can Corporation, 110 East 42nd Street, New York City. Please mention the number at end of article—also name of the magazine you saw it in.

NATIONAL CAN CORPORATION

Manufacturers of

SANITARY PACKERS CANS · PLAIN AND LITHOGRAPHED CANS FOR FOODS, DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES · STEEL DRUMS AND PAILS

Deliveries Subject to Priority Ratings

(*Advertisement*)

Glycerin, USP, 95%, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —

Chemically pure and dynamite glycerin are sold to the U. S. government at prices 1c. lower than above.

saponification, 88%, to refiners, dms.. c.l., l.c.l., or tanks, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
to individual users, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¾- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
soaplye, 80%, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks..lb. .11½- —
or tanks..lb. .11½- —

Glycerin prices in Zone B, 2c. higher.

Zone A is:—Col., east of but not including these counties:—Costilla, Custer, Douglass, Fremont, Gilpin, Grand, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, and Teller; all points east of and including Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Omaha, S. Dak., Texas, and Laramie county, Wyo. Zone B is territory between zones A and C, as follows:—Ariz., Col., west of and including counties specified above; Nev., New Mex., Ore., east of and including these counties:—Deschutes, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, and Wasco; Wash., east of and including these counties:—Chelan, Kittitas, Klichat, Okianogan, and Yakima.

Zone C, territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins.lb. 1.25 - 1.55
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .2_ - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Gold chloride acid, brown, bots., oz.20.75 -21.00
yellow, bots.....lb.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Grains of Paradise, bgs.....lb. .21 - .25
Graphite,[1,6] flaks (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb .07 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
80%, passable through 50 mesh screen, 65-80% carbon, bgs., works or whse..lb. .04½- —
70-74%, same basis.....lb. .05 - —
75-79%, same basis.....lb. .05½- —
80-84%, same basis.....lb. .06 - —
85-89%, same basis.....lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis....lb. .08 - —
Grease,[1,5] house, loose.....lb. .03½- —
white, choice, loose.....lb. .03¾- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, kgs., works..lb. 3.75 - —
molybdic, same basis.....lb. 3.25 - —
Green, chrome,[1,3] CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25 - —
20%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07¼- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10½- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis.lb. .20 - —
Green, chrome, reduced color, 71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —
Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Oxide,[6] pure, dms., works..lb. .34 - —
Malachite,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, bbls., works..lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works..lb. 4.00 - 5.00
tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, green).
Grindelia robusta, bls..... lb. .16 - .17
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liq., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, fib. dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb .67 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .68 - .73½
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. No prices
Gum (see Acroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs....lb. .12¼- .13
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30

Gum, asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .93 - 1.00
Camphor (see C).
Copal,[1] Congo, sorted, No. 50, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse.lb. .55½- —
31, same basis.....lb. .21½- —
32, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
33, same basis.....lb. .14 - —
34, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
35, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
36, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
37, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
38, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
39, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
40, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
41, same basis.....lb. .11½- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14½- —
2, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .12½- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .11½- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .14½- —
East India,[1] batu, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis...lb. .13 - —
dust, same basis...lb. .06½- —
batu, bold, unscraped, nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .05½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .06½- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .13 - —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07½- —

Gum, copal, E. I., pale, Hiroe-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .13½- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis..lb. .22½- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .10½- —
Macassar,[1] WS, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07½- —
Manila, Boeas[1], hard, bold, amber, light, bekts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis. lb. .14½- —
white, same basis....lb. .15½- —
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DU, same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07½- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .13½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
whse., entry point, c.l.. lb. .06¾- —

Gum, copal, Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale scraped, beks., same basis..lb. .15 - —
bold, pale scraped, same basis..lb. .13 - —
extra pale, bold sorts, same basis..lb. .13¾- —
pale chips, bold, same basis..lb. .13 - —
pale, nubs, WCB, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11¾- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
seeds and dust, same basis. lb. .06¾- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23¾- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17¾- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
cuttings of split, same basis. lb. .19½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l. prices ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, ca., c.l., same basis..lb. .35¾- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31½- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .28¾- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .26¾- —
B, same basis.....lb. .24¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .22¾- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, ca., c.l..lb. .30¾- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
No. 1, 2, bgs., same basis.lb. .12¾- —
chips, ca., same basis...lb. .25¾- —
dust, bgs., same basis...lb. .13 - —
seeds, ca., same basis....lb. .17¾- —
Gum dammar, l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Elemi,[1] cns.....lb. .09½- .09¾

Gum, ester, ord., dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid.-Atl. states, N. England states, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va...lb. .09½- —
other points, dlvd....lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc., lb. .09¾- .10
other points, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .12
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .18 - .40
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse.. lb. .15 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1 extra, same basis....lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2 extra, same basis....lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .26 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .49 - —
bush, assorted, same basis..lb. .35 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis, lb. .20¾- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis....lb. .13¾- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .43 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65¼- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ½c. to ¾c. higher.
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. 1.25 Nom.
Mastic, cs.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .80 - .90
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11½- .13
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .20
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yaaca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs., ex dock, whse. lb. 1.40 Nom.
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
No. 2, cs.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
No. 3, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered .....lb. .07¼- —

Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.23.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasteroo, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Rotoa, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 3.00 - —
Saltville, Va.....ton. 2.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y..ton.13.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla..ton.13.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Hellotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .34 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
Hematine paste, bbls., No. 1..lb. .14½- —
No. 1..lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .12½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,2] 25% tan, c.l.,bbls., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.75
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .23
Heptane,[1] 56°-100° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .16 - —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....lb. .20 - —
10 gals., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[3,6] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. up, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., same basis, lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .38 - —
fib. ctns., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
industrial grades, tankcars, Group 3..gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .18 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —

LANOLINE

Anhydrous U. S. P. Hydrous
Technical

★

WOOLGREASE

Refined Neutrals
All Grades

ROWAG

BEESWAX

Sunbleached U. S. P. Yellow

ROBINSON WAGNER CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS

110 E. 42nd St. New York 17, N. Y.

Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .35 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots., oz. 37.50 - 43.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, Chicago..unit. 4.25 - 4.50
Hops, NF, bls..lb. .50 - 1.80
Horehound, bls..lb. .12 - .14
Hydrangea root, bls..lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots..oz. 20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots..oz. 20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots..oz. 29.00 - —
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots...bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide,[6] USP, bbls., lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River, West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .18½- .18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
dms., extra, ret'ables, divd...lb. 4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram. 4.50 - —
Hyoscyamine, bots..oz. 20.00 - 37.50
Hydrobromide, bots..oz. 20.00 - 37.50
Sulphate, bots..oz. 20.00 - 37.50
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .42 - —
No. 2..lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1..lb. .24 - —
No. 2..lb. .16 - —

I

Iceland moss, bls..lb. 1.45 - 1.80
Icthammol, N.F., bots..lb. 2.45 - 4.80
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests..lb. 2.14 - 2.20
synth., paste, bbls..lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls..lb. .17½- .22
Indol, CP, bots..lb. 26.50 - 27.50
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs., net..lb. 1.23½- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms.. kgs...lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars..lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac[6] root, bgs..lb. No prices
powd., bgs..lb. No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
powd., 60-90 mesh, bbls...lb. .32 - .33
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
powd..lb. .40 - .50
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., divd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., divd..lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IV, 100-lb. cbys., lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns..lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 300-lb. dms..100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06 - .06
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .07½- .09
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls., lb. .07½- —
dms..lb. .08½- —
solut., NF, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06½- .07½
djns..lb. .10 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls, dms., lb. .70 - .75
powd., cns..lb. .84 - .87
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.30 - —
100-lb. lots..lb. 3.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs..lb. 3.53 - —
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms....lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots..lb. 3.18 - 3.23
syrup, bots., cbys..lb. .50 - .53
Naphthenate, 9% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .16 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .83 - .85
powd., cns..lb. .82 - —
kgs..lb. .47 - .49
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).
Phosphate, ferric, N.F., pearls, cns..lb. .84 - .87
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns...lb. .59 - .62
Reduced, 90%, kgs..lb. .65 - .75
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms., lb. .17½- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms...lb. .05½- .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms., lb. .10¼- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .32 - .38
scales, dms..lb. .49 - .52
Oxalate,[6] bbls..lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs..lb. .25½- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .26¼
Isoborryl thiocyanoacetate, cbys., dms., extra, works..gal. 4.95 - —
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works.lb. .0660- —
tanks, works..lb. .0760- —
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. .102 - —
Isopentane, dms., works.....gal. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11¼- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld., lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., c.l.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .06½- —
tanks.....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works...lb. .35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .45 - .62
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .53 - .68
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
imp. (Juniperus communis), bgs..lb. .70 - —

K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .42 - .45
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Kerosene at refinery:—
Ark., 41-43 w.w., bulk, tanks, gal. .04¼- .04¼
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tank.. gal. .07 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk.. gal. .04¼- .04¼
Okla.-Texas, 42-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .04⅝- .04⅝
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks....gal. .07¼- .08
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07¼- .07⅝
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07⅝- .08
San Francisco, tanks.....gal. .11½- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. 1.10 Nom.
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,2] city, trcs.....100 lbs. 13.80 - —
Western, choice, trcs..100 lbs. 13.80 - —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Greek, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .20 Nom.
Turkish, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Lavender flowers, medium, bls. lb. .80 - .85
ordinary, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
select, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Lead,[1,2] (metal) (see paint market).
Acetate, white, broken, bbls. lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
Arsenate,[1,6] paste, stand., cns., c.l...lb. .05¾- .06
l.c.l.....lb. .06 - .06¼
powder, basic, 5-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l...lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l.....lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .12½- .13¼
l.c.l.....lb. .13 - .13¾
standard, 5-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l...lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l.....lb. .11¼- .12
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l.....lb. .16½- .20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18 - .22
l.c.l.....lb. .18½- .22¾
¼-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .21 - .25
l.c.l.....lb. .21¼- .25¾

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 90 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Lead, blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., divd. E..lb. .07½- —
divd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., divd. E.....lb. .07¾- —
divd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots..lb. 2.80 - —
jars.....lb. 2.60 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls. lb. .22½- —
Metal (see quotations in market report).
Metallic paste, works.....lb. .19¾- .21¼
Naphthenate, 24%-30% Pb, 50-gal. dms..lb. .14¼- .17¼
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .12¾- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls..lb. .33 - —
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10¼- —
Lead, red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo., lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., divd. Ala., etc..lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
99%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
in oil, 85% min., kgs.....lb .14 - —
Resinate, precip., 28.8% Pb, 100-lb. dms..lb. .17¼- —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .0735- .0780
Soyate, 26.15% Pb, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22¼- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, 19% Pb, 60-gal. dms.., lb. .09¾- —

When much *depends on one*

Even in those first tense moments of locating the enemy, the scout's keen eyes are observing every movement, his trained mind interpreting the action for his headquarters. Much depends on him . . . his report is a key piece in the complicated jigsaw of a large-scale military operation.

Much depends on Columbia chemicals, too, in their vital role in so many manufacturing operations. Uninterrupted, economical production and the characteristics desired in finished products are dependent on chemicals that conform to specifications.

This is why Columbia has established the highest standards for its products. This is why Columbia can assure the supplying of chemicals which meet the precise needs of its customers.

COLUMBIA CHEMICALS

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
COLUMBIA CHEMICAL DIVISION
GRANT BUILDING, PITTSBURGH 19, PENNSYLVANIA

Chicago • • • Boston • • • St. Louis • • • Pittsburgh • • • New York • • • Cincinnati
Cleveland • • • Minneapolis • • • Philadelphia • • • Charlotte

COLUMBIA SPOTLIGHT

DO YOU HAVE NEW PRODUCTS which you believe will interest us? One of the important members of our Purchasing Staff is a chemical engineer who directs the testing of new materials and who sees that new ideas are thoroughly investigated. If you have new products or services of the type we might use, bring them to the attention of our Purchasing Engineer, Barberton, Ohio. Full consideration is assured.

GEOLOGISTS WHO ESTIMATED the depth of the salt bed which serves the DPC Chlorine-Caustic Soda plant operated by Columbia at Natrium, West Virginia, are certainly entitled to take a bow. Although deepest in the world in commercial use (6,720 feet), the well sunk for this operation was within 35 feet of the geologists' estimate—a miss of only ½ of 1%!

THE GLASS INDUSTRY'S NEED for standardized grades of Dense Soda Ash was first recognized and served by Columbia. For best results, the granulation and density of the Soda Ash must bear the proper relationship to other batch ingredients—it is not enough that it merely be granular, dense and dustless. Columbia perfected three standard grades from which the glass maker selects the proper density and grain size for better manufacturing performance and superior glass products.

A STRIKING EXAMPLE of the growth of the chemical industry is found in the production records of Caustic Soda. In 1899—the year of Columbia's organization—total U. S. production of this chemical was 167,000 tons. By 1941—before the impetus of our nation's war needs—the chemical industry itself was consuming 220,000 tons of the total national production of 1,095,000 tons, and Columbia's Caustic Soda output alone exceeded the total 1899 production by a substantial margin!

COLUMBIA CHEMICALS include Soda Ash, Caustic Soda, Sodium Bicarbonate, Liquid Chlorine, Silene EF (Hydrated Calcium Silicate), Calcium Chloride, Soda Briquettes, Modified Sodas, Caustic Ash, Phosflake, Calcene (Precipitated Calcium Carbonate), and Calcium Hypochlorite.

Lead, titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., smaller lots, E., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¾- —
White, basic carbonate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo..lb. .06½- —
other points.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.lb. .06¾- —
other points.....lb. .06½- —
basic sulfnate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
in oil, consumers, kgs...lb. .13¼- .15¾
dealers, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
painters, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .12¼- .13¾
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .29 - .43
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l....lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .41 - .55
pure vegetable, bots., 100-lb. lots..lb. 2.75 - —
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26½- .27½
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. .25 - .73
powd., bbls.....lb. .60 - .85
root, natural, Indian, bls....lb. .08 - .09
powder, bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
Russian, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —

Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton.13.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal...ton.13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
hydrated, paper bgs., f.o.b. Adams, Mass..ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 9.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —

Lime, hydrated:—
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.....ton.14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich...ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D....ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal...ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Spray, paper bgs., f.o.b. Adams, Mass..ton. 9.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 9.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Lime-ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N, bgs., works..ton.32.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Limalool, cns.....lb. 7.00 -10.85
Linalyl acetate, cns.....lb. 4.50 -11.85
Linden with leaves, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Linseed meal,[1] 34%, bulk, c.l.ton.45.00 - —
32%, bulk, c.l.....ton.42.00 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .08¼- —

Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. other points.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Other points.....lb. .08¼- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lithium[2] bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.93 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls., kgs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars .....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone,[1] ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- —
titanated[4] (high-strength), bgs., c.l...lb. .0560- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., l.c.l., ex whse. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .40 - .43
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks..oz.25.50 -28.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls...lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls..lb. .14 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
No. 4, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs.....lb. .23½- —
No. 2, bxs.....lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .45 Nom.
imported, bls.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Lupulin, NF, tins.....lb. 4.75 Nom.
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .77 - .78
Banda, cs.....lb. .96 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .65 - .66
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia arsenate,[6,1] dms....lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .07½- —
kgs. .....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .08½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .07½- —
kgs. .....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls. .....lb. .08¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .08 - —
bbls. .....lb. .08½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls. .....lb. .09½- —
kgs. .....lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .06¾- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .08¾- —
bbls. .....lb. .09¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .10½- —
Magnesia carbonate:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I. Zone 2—Balance of U. S. Frt. alld. Forge. Freight allowed on l.c.l., incl., dlvd. storedoor. Phillipsburg, Plymouth Meeting and Valley
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works...ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, med., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls. .....lb. .33 - .35
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide 15%, dms., works...lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls., lb. .60 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bags., f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton.55.75 - —
dead-burned,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -32.00
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
blue, bls.....lb. No stocks
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .55
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .23 - .26
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .26½- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87% bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton.74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works....ton.82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.82.00 - —
85-90%, burlap bgs., c.l., works..ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.74.75 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, 2 bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms....lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls....lb. .22 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Mn, 50-gal. dms..lb. .16 - —
Resinate, fused, 2½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Soyate, 8.2% Mn, 50-gal. dms., lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .11¼- .11½

TIO OIL TIO OIL TIO OIL

Manganese sulphate, feed grade, 77-80%, bgs..lb. .05¾- .06½
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East..ton.59.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati..ton.66.50 - —
industrial grade, 80% $MnSO_4$, bgs..lb. .05 - .05½
Tallate, 4% Mn, 50-gal. dms., lb. .09 - —
Mangrove bark, if and when available, bgs., based on freight $19; insurance $2 per ton. Any difference for buyers' account. Current freight $18.20; WSA insurance $3.75 per ton..ton.63.00 - —
Manna flake, large, cs.....lb. No stocks
small, cs.....lb. No stocks
Mannitol,[6] com'l grade, bbls., works..lb. .85 - .90
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs. or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Midwest shipping points..ton.14.50 -20.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.17.50 -25.00
Marjoram, dom., Calif., bls...lb. .74 - .76
Chilean, bls.....lb. .87½- .87½
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menthol, natural, Brazilian, cs., lb.16.50 - —
synthetic, USP, cs.....lb.13.00 - —
technical .....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubes..lb. .70 - .72
30% pails.....lb. 1.37 - 1.39
50%, pails.....lb. 1.99 - 2.01
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride,[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[2] bots..... .....lb. 2.87 - —
dms. .....lb. 2.74 - 2.76
Chloride,[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst., powd.....lb. 3.80 - —
Iodide,[2] red, NF, bots.....lb. 4.51 - 4.66
dms., kgs.....lb. 4.45 - —
yellow, bots.....lb. 4.61 - 4.66
fib. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.55 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide,[2] red, NF (see Red precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
yellow, NF VI, fib. dms...lb. 3.18 - 3.20
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
red,[2] NF (see Red, precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. cans..lb. 1.84 - 1.89
dms. .....lb. 1.77 - 1.79
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks .....lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 3.00 - —
gold X+, deep, 2¾, 3⅜x3⅜ in. pkg.1a.00 - —
silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidine, bbls...lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1,6] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .65 - .66
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .75 - .76
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside, drums included.
Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.
synthetic,[2,6] dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .34½- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .35½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .35½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .37 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .42½- —
3, dlvd. S. P. and L. A., gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .52½- .56½
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld....gal. .28 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .32½- —
Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., also (c.l. only), Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Methyl abietate, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .0722- —
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, dlvd...lb. .0847- —
single dms., dlvd.....lb. .0947- —
smaller cont., dlvd.....lb. .1447- —
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .1122- —
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, dlvd...lb. .1247- —
single dms., dlvd.....lb. .1347- —
smaller cont., dlvd.....lb. .1847- —
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .13
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .15½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss., lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..gal. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms. c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by group A. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.
group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis..gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis. gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .64½- —
Natural methyl acetone quoted drums, extra by Group B, sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetone, synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1..gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —
Synthetic methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Benzoate,[6] cns.....lb. .70 - 1.10
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls. .....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
50 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach., mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers lb. 31

Methyl chloride, tanks, multi-unit, service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —
Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 30-lb. cylinders, uniformly 10c. per pound higher.
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Salicylate,[1] 500-lb. dms.....lb. .33 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, dms., cns., works..lb. .25 - .28
Methylcellulose, specl., vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld., lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, medicinal, kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., works.lb. .18 - .28
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .18
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —

Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Methylpentanediol, com'l, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
Metronite pigment (see Synthetic Resins and other. Branded Paint Materials list.)
Mica, dry grd.,[1] roofing, white, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., bgs..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.43.50 - —
wet-grd.,[1] biotite, c.l., bgs...lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
white, 1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l., lb. .03¾- —
paint or lacq., c.l., bgs....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05½- —
paper bgs., c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¾- —
rubber, c.l., bgs.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —
Mica, dry grd., quoted works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in carload lots ex frt. alld. E.; less carload lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss R. and 1c. per lb. higher W. of Rockies.
Milk powder,[6] skimmed,[1] roller, bulk, Zone A, bbls..lb. .12½- —
Zone B.....lb. .12¾- —

OPPORTUNITY for Pharmaceutical Manufacturers!

... The Nation's Press Continually Reports New Triumphs For SULFADIAZINE. Let CALCO Help You Profit From This Popularity.

CALCO'S large scale production of Sulfadiazine (see illustration of stock awaiting shipment) now permits supplying of civilian demands as well as those of armed forces.

Sulfadiazine Cures Resistant Malady

Ends Actinomycosis Which Had Defied Other Drugs

Chicago—Sulfadiazine treatment abruptly terminated a stubborn case of actinomycosis, according to authentic reports recently made public here.

The disease had grown progressively worse for over a year before the Sulfadiazine treatment was started with one gram doses by mouth every four hours. A week later the quantity was cut to 1 Gm. four times a day. This dosage was maintained for the duration of the treatment, 120 consecutive days.

Two Weeks Required

It was fully two weeks before any noticeable improvement in the lesions could be observed. However, in the ensuing weeks, the abscesses disappeared and the scars actually dissolved, leaving the skin practically in a normal condition after physician and patient had almost despaired.

The urine and blood, checked at frequent intervals, remained normal during the treatment.

SULFADIAZINE has demonstrated its unusually high effectiveness and low toxicity in the treatment of pneumonia, pneumococcic infections, and hemolytic streptococcus and staphylococcic infections. That's why its popularity as "The Drug Of Choice" for these uses is mounting steadily.

Endorsed by the Surgeon General's office for the armed forces, Sulfadiazine, it is conservatively estimated, has been employed in the treatment of more than 6,000,000 cases in the comparatively short time since its introduction.

Now that Calco is able to supply this famous chemotherapeutic agent for civilian use, it is available to all ethical pharmaceutical manufacturers. It is the drug of choice to meet the demands of the increasing market for sulfas.

Pharmaceutical Department
CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
BOUND BROOK — Calco — NEW JERSEY

Other CALCO Products:

Sulfapyridine U.S.P.
(and Sodium Monohydrate)
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nikethamide
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
Cinchophen N.F.
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
(and Sodium Monohydrate)
Mandelic Acid U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P.
(Powder—Crystals)
Calcium Mandelate U.S.P.
Glutamic Acid HCL
Calcium and Sodium Pantothenate
2-Methyl-1, 4 Naphthoquinone
Phenothiazine
(For Veterinarian Use)

ARMY E NAVY

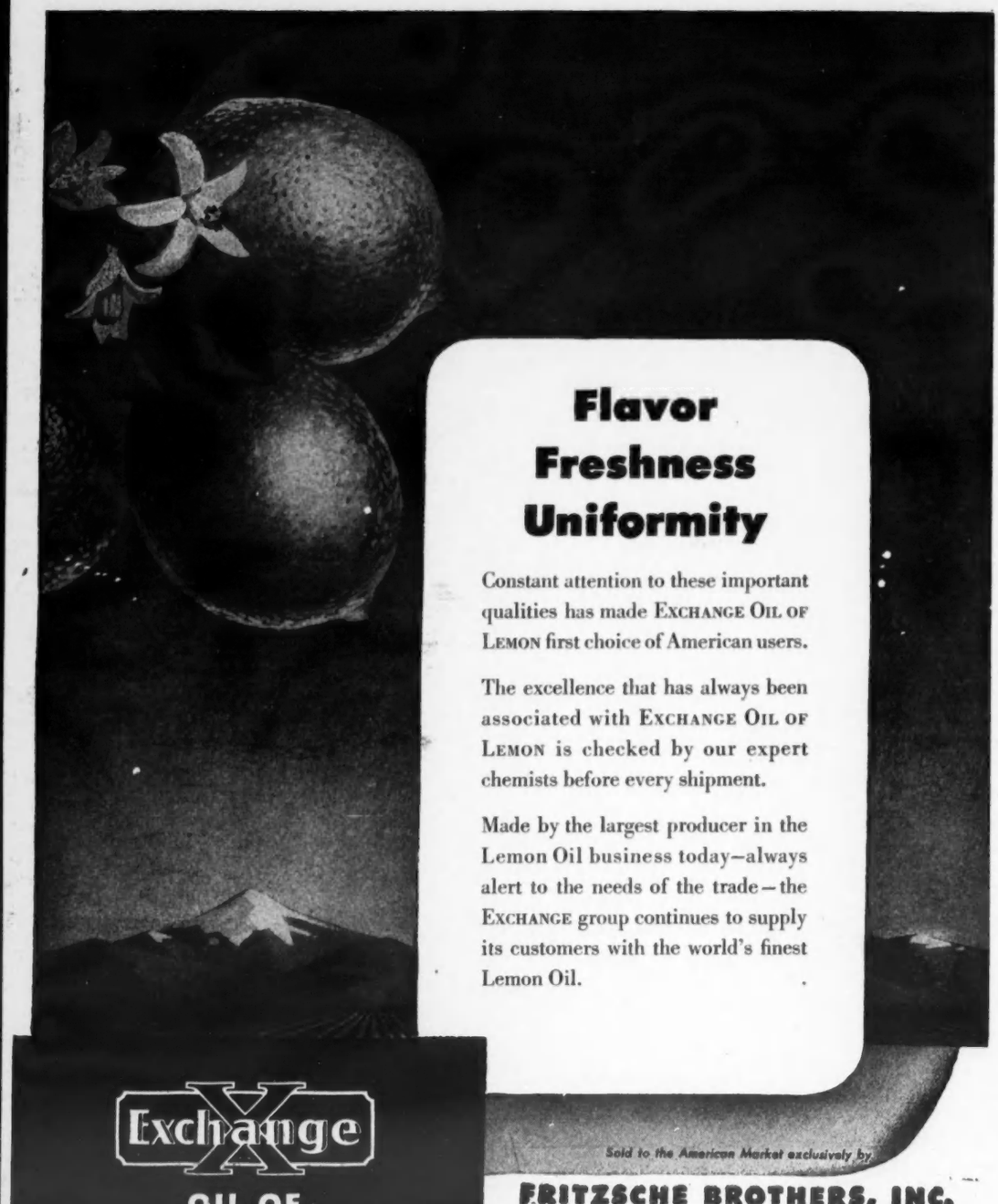
Milk powder, skimmed, spray, bbls., bulk, Zone A..lb. .14½- —
Zone B .....lb. .14¾- —
Milk powder Zones are:—Zone A, all States not included in Zone B. Zone B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.
whole, roller, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
spray, bbls. .....lb. .36 - —
Milk sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾- .27¼
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses,[1,5] blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis....gal. .18½- —
Area 3, same basis....ton.20.00 - —
Area 4, same basis....ton.24.20 - —
Area 5, same basis....ton.33.20 - —
Note—Area No. 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area No. 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area No. 3, Calif., Wash., Ore.; Area No. 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excluding Grand Island area), S. D., Utah, Wyo.; Area No. 5, Grand Island, Neb., Ia., Ind., Mich., Minn., Ohio, Wis.
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99% powd..lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works.....lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - .09
tanks .....lb. .06 - —
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monoethylaniline, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethyl para-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .65 - —
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, 5-oz. bots....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .18
flowers, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz.40.00 -45.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more.lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs. lb. .20½- .21
Montana, brown, bgs.....lb. .11½- .12
yellow, bgs.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .11¾- .12¾
Myrobalans,[6] J1, bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $25; insurance $2 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $27; WSA insurance $4.50 per ton.. ton.75.00 - —
J2, bgs., f.a.s., same basis.. ton.68.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude,[2,6] dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .031 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0325- —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0335- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .08¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .09¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms.....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass grade, 20 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton above the bulk quotations.
Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine[3] sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs..lb. .7980- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] dms.....kilo.13.25 -13.60
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb.18.00 -19.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 20-25 cps., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
5-7, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
alcohol-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 5-7, 30-35 cps., same basis.lb. .28 - —
5-7, 40-60 cps., same basis, lb. .27 - —
Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks..lb. .23 - —
Nitrogen,[6] solut., tanks, works, ports..ton N.121.58 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage,[1] bulk, producing plant..... unit-ton. 3.15 - 3.50
sewage sludge,[1] bulk, producing plant..unit-ton.2.60 + .40- 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane 1, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs.....lb. .44 - .45
Chinese .....lb. .39 - .40
Nutmegs,[1] E. I., 80's, bgs....lb. .75 Nom.
West Indian, No. 1, bgs...lb. .36½ Nom.
broken, bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .11

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks .....lb. No stocks
Ocher (see Yellow)
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .20 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal,[6] tech., 260-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)
Bitter, F.P.A.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
natural, USP, bots.....lb. Nominal
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.85 - 2.25
Angelica root, bots.....lb. No stocks
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .56 - .60
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Babassu,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.35 - 1.75
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.65 - 1.95
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 9.85
natural, Italian, coppers...lb.25.00 Nom.
Brazilian, cns.....lb.10.00 -10.25
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
rectified, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 3.90 - 4.50
Mexican (see lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech, dms.....lb. 1.65 - 2.25
redistilled, USP X, cns....lb. 1.95 - 2.50
Calamus, cns.....lb.22.50 -25.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. No stocks
white, cns.....lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 8.75 -10.00
rectified, cns.....lb.10.25 -11.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns..lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb. No prices
Cardamom, bots.....lb.25.00 -28.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb.12.00 Nom.
Castor,[1] blown, dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l.lb. .14 - —
cns .....lb. .15¾- .17¾
cns. .....lb. .13¾- —
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
dehydrated, dms., c.l.....lb. .1790- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1830- —
tanks .....lb. .1750- —
No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
Sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¾- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
Cedarleaf, tech., cns., dms..lb. 1.20 - 1.25
USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Cedarwood, dms.....lb. .70 - .80
Celery, bots.....lb.24.00 -26.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .60 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots.....lb.35.00 -40.00
leaf oil, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Java, cns.....lb. 2.75 Nom.
Clove makers, USP, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Coconut,[1,5] Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y..lb. .0635- —
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0965- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms...gal. .90 - —
Codliver,[5] med., USP, 30-gal. bbls. or dms..bbl.80.00 -88.00
Coriander, bots.....lb.23.50 -25.00
Corn,[1,5] crude, tanks, works..lb. .12¾- —
ref'd, bbls.....lb. .15½ Nom.
Cottonseed,[1,5] cooking, bbls..lb. .16½- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
Creosote (see C).
Crotons, NF, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. No prices.
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 8.00 -10.00
Cypress, bots.....lb.12.00 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 6.25 - 7.50
weed, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 6.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.90
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.75



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Oil, fishliver,[1,2] dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram..... per million units. .14 - —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram..per million units. .001 - —
200,000 or more A units..... per million units. .30 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.13.00 -15.75
Bourbon, cns.....lb.14.00 -16.50
Russian, cns.....lb.16.50 - —
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.20.00 - —
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Juniper berry, cns.....lb.12.00 -16.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Lard,[2] common, 1 bbl.....lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
winter, strained, bbls....lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
fned., bbls.....lb. .16½- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. No prices
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 8.00 - —
Lavender flower, French, cns., lb. 7.50 -16.00
Russian, cns.....lb.11.00 -11.50
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns...lb. 2.50 - 4.00
tech., cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. No stocks
Terpeneless .....lb.25.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Lignaloe wood, Brazilian (see Bois de rose).
Mexican, seed, cns.....lb. No stocks
wood, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Mexican, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
expressed, Jamaica, cns....lb.11.00 -12.50
Linseed, raw, dms.. c.l.....lb. .1510- —
10 or more.....lb. .1550- —
5 to 9.....lb. .1570- —
1 to 4.....lb. .1610- —
tankcar .....lb. .1470- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1490- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Linseed replacement, dms...gal. 1.13½- 1.21½
tankcar .....gal. 1.10½- —
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-900 vis., 2¼-4, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ plus tanks..gal. .07¼- .11½
Group 2, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks, gal. .23½- .28
300 vis., No. 3 col., 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., No. 3 col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
140-150 vis., No. 8 color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .30
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .28½- .30½
300 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .32 - .32½
Mace, dist. cns., dms.....lb. No prices
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Italian, coppers.....lb.11.50 -15.00
Menhaden,[1,2] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0690- —
ref'd, alkali, dms.....lb. .1405- .1407
kettle-boiled, dms.....lb. .1505- .1507
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1305- .1307
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns...lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Mustard seed,[4] exp., dms....lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot,[4] 15°, c.l., bbls...gal. 1.90 - —
20°, c.l., bbls.....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, c.l., bbls.....gal. 1.60 - —
pure, bbls.....lb. .15¼ Nom.
Neroli, bots.....lb.220.00 -275.00
Haitian, dms.....lb.240.00 - —
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms.....lb. No prices
Oiticica,[1] liquid, dms.....lb. .22 - .23
tanks .....lb. .21 - .21¼
Oleo,[2] 1, bbls.....lb. .13¾ Nom.
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - —
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks
edible,[1] Calif., ½ to 30% FFA, dms..gal. 4.30 - 4.80
imported, dms.....gal. No stocks
foots, dms.....lb. No stocks
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
80% (65% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs....lb. .75 - —
expressed, Brazilian, cns....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Calif., cns. .....lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. .85 - 1.25
Messina, USP, coppers.lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
sequiterpeneless, bots.....lb.97.00 -100.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Palm,[1,2] Niger, dms.....lb. .0865- —
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 5.50
Paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.S..gal. .05¾- —
320° flash, 60-75 vis., tanks, same basis..lb. .05½- —
350° flash, 70-80 s 100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. .08 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .08½- —
10/25 pour, same basis.gal. .08¼- —
100-105 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, cns.....lb.10.00 -11.00
Peanut,[1,2] crude, tanks, mill. lb. .13 - —
refd., tanks, dlvd. N. Y...lb.14.64 -15.01
hydrog., tanks, dlvd. N. Y., lb. .1573- .1578
Pennyroyal, dms., cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.10
import, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.35
Peppermint, natural, dms...lb. 6.00 Nom.
redist., USP, cns., dms.....lb. 6.35 Nom.
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms. lb. 1.45 - 1.65
Pimento, berry, dms.....lb. 8.00 - —
Leaf, cns. .....lb. 5.25 - —
Pine,[1] dms., c.l., dlvd. E....lb. .076 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .081 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .06½- —
dlvd. E.....lb. .07 - —
Pineneedle, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind...gal. *.24 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —

* Extra for bbls. but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Oil, rapeseed,[1,2] denat., bulk, c.l.f. N. Y..lb. .1150 - —
Red,[2] dms., dlvd.....lb. .13¾- .14⅝
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz.30.00 -40.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms.lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms...gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .68 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .72 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 8.25 -10.00
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 5.50
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns..lb. 6.75 - —
Mysore, cns., case lots....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,2] tanks, Pac. Coast..lb. .0690- —
ref'd, alkali, dms.....lb. .1405- .1407
kettle-boiled, dms.....lb. .1505- .1507
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1305- .1307
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
natural, cns., dms.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Savin, cns.....lb. No prices
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
Sesame,[15] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
Snake root, Canada, cns....lb. No prices
Soybean,[1,2] cr., tank, mill..lb. .1175- —
clarif., dms.....lb. .1290- .1340
tanks .....lb. .1250- —
refd., varnish, dms.....lb. .1338- .1400
tanks .....lb. .1340- —
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 4.00 Nom.
Sperm,[2] bleach, 38°, dms...lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .1310- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
needle, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Sunflower seed,[1,2] tanks....lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works, ton.53.65 -55.00
L.c.l., works.....ton.58.65 -63.65
tanks, works.....ton.40.00 -45.00

Oil, tall, refined, dms., c.l., works, lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04¾- —
Tallow,[2] acidless, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 3.70 - 4.00
Tar,[1] pine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .32¾- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works.....gal. .29¾- —
pine, tanks, dlvd. E. cities, gal. .27 - —
rect., USP, bbls.....gal. .60½- —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.50
white, cns. .....lb. 2.65 - 4.00
Tung,[1,2] dms.....lb. .39 - —
tanks .....lb. .38¾- —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphorated).
Turpentine (see T).
Vetiver, Java, bots.....lb.50.00 Nom.
Whale,[2] ref., natural, dms...lb. .1187 Nom.
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms.....gal.10.00 -13.50
White, mineral, tech., 50-60 vis., dms., c.l..gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .42 - .45
65/75 vis., c.l.....gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .42 - .45
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., dm. charges not included, c.l.gal. .39 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .45 - .48
95/105 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .44½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .50½- .52½
125/135 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .49 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .53 - .58
145/155 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .57 - .60
175/185 vis., c.l.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .60⅝- .63½
200/210 vis., c.l.....gal. .58 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .64 - .67
320/330 vis., c.l.....gal. .65 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .71 - .74
335/345 vis., c.l.....gal. .66 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .72 - .75

Oil, white, mineral, USP, f.o.b. San Francisco, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l..gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
85 vis., c.l.....gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
100 vis., c.l.....gal. .40½- —
5 bbls.....gal. .54½- —
145 vis., c.l.....gal. .57 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .63 - —
180 vis., c.l.....gal. .60½- —
5 bbls.....gal. .65½- —
340 vis., c.l.....gal. .72 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .77 - —
Wintergreen, nat., North, cns. lb. 6.50 - 8.50
South, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed, cns.....lb. No prices
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots..lb.11.00 -14.50
Oleostearin,[1] bbls.....lb. .1084- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines, ton. 7.00 -11.00
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
200 mesh, c.l., mines....ton.17.00 - —
100 mesh, c.l., mines....ton.15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust.....ton.12.00 - —
lumps, same basis.....ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, same basis.....ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots..lb.13.00 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb.13.25 - —
smaller lots, cns.....lb.13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, dinitroanilin toner,[1,2] lb. 1.05 - —
Lake, Persian,[1,2] bbls.....lb. .30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¼- —

A FEW OF OUR
CHEMICALS
YOU SHOULD *Investigate*

THE PRICES ARE *Right* ... THE QUALITY IS OF THE *Highest*

Heliotropine
Amyl Salicylate
Ionone A. B.
Ionone Methyl
Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol
Hydratropic Aldehyde
Para Methyl Hydratropic Aldehyde
Alpha Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde
Cyclamal
Cumarin
Vanillin
Phenyl AcetAldehyde DiMethyl Acetal
Florofix
(This is the trade name of a new Aromatic Chemical. Write for Details)

Requests for samples on your firm's letterhead and further information will be promptly furnished

Aromatics Division
GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
644 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W., WINDSOR, ONT.

Orange, mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd., Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .12¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo. lb. .12½- —
dlvd. other points lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc. lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., etc lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo., lb. .13 - —
Other points lb. .12½- —
Molybdate,[1,2] bbls lb. .41 - —
Orthonitroaniliin toner,[2] kgs., works lb. .80 - —
Toner, bbls lb. .80 - 1 05
Orange peel, bitter, bbls lb. .30 - .31
Haitian, bgs lb. .13 - .14
sweet, bls lb. .15 - .16
Orangeflower petals, cs lb. .45 - .75
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, bgs. lb. .12½- .13
flat leaf, bgs lb. .12¼- .12½
Orris root, African, bls lb. .80 - .85
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .85 - .90
Portuguese, bls lb. .45 - .46
Verona, bls lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroaniliin, dms lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms lb. .32 - —
Orthocresol,[2,4] 30.4°C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .18½
29.0°C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08 - —

Orthodichlorobenzene, tanks, same basis lb. .06½- —
Orthochlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroaniliin, dms lb. .45 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns., lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms lb. .19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bbls lb. .23 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls lb. .11 - —
No. 2, bbls lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinoiin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.75 - 4.18

P

Papain, powd., cs lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Papaverine hydrochloride, NF, natural, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 7.05 - 7.25
Sulphate, natural, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika,[1] Chilean, bgs lb. .30½- .31
Portuguese, choice, bgs lb. .39½- .40
extra fancy, bgs lb. .38¼- .38¾
good, bgs lb. .36 - .37
Spanish, fancy, bgs lb. .45 - .56
good bgs lb. .36 - .37
fair, bgs lb. .32 - .33
Para-anisidin, dms., works lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks lb. .32 - —
Paracresol,[2] bbls., f.o.b. wks lb. .41 -
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works lb. .1595- —
l.c.l. lb. .1645- —
tanks lb. .1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - .13
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼- .15

Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 122-124 AMP, bbls., c.l., refinery lb. .04¼- —
fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 120-122 AMP, c.l., refinery lb. .05 - —
123-125 AMP, same basis lb. .0520- —
125-127 AMP, same basis lb. .0520- —
128-130 AMP, same basis lb. .0560- —
130-132 AMP, same basis lb. .0585- —
131-133 AMP, same basis lb. .0585- —
133-135 AMP, same basis lb. .0615- —
135-137 AMP, same basis lb. .0640- —
138-140 AMP, same basis lb. .0715- —
143-145 AMP, same basis lb. .0810- —
149-151 AMP, same basis lb. .1050- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher than those for slabs loose.
Paraformaldehyde,[2,3] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .23 - —
100 to 900 lbs., works lb. .24 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
and 10-gal. dms., works lb. .15 - —
USP, cns., cbys lb. .35 - .45
Paranitroaniliin, kgs., works lb. .43 - .46
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works lb. .15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs lb. .35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., lb. 2.00 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works lb. .48 - —

Pareira brava root, bls lb. No stocks
Paris green,[1] dealer, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .20 - .25
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .30
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .15 - .16
Patchouli leaves, bls lb. .34 - .35
Pectin, bbls lb. .85 - —
Pellitory root, bls lb. .65 - .70
Penicillin,[4] ampules, per 100,000 units. 3.25 - —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls lb. .15 - .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works lb. .30 - .35
Pentaerythritol,[4] CP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .75 - —
less than barrel lots lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .29 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Tetra-acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
less than barrel lots lb. 1.50 - —
Pentane,[1] 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., Group 3 gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3 gal. .07¼- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l. gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. gal. .29 - —
10 gal. gal. .55 - —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs lb. .0605 Bid
50 to 100 bgs lb. .0705 Bid
white,[1] 15 tons, bgs lb. .1161 Nom.
24 bgs lb. .1295 Nom.
red, chillies, Carolina, longs, bgs. lb. .30 - .31
sports, bgs lb. .50 - .52
Louisiana, sports, bgs lb. .50 - .52
Mombasas, bgs lb. .22¼- .23
Niger, fair, bgs lb. .18½- .19
Sierra Leone, bgs lb. .22¼- .23
Peppermint, USP, bls lb. .60 - .70
import, bls lb. .90 Nom.
Perchloroethylene,[4] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1 lb. .0782- .0800
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0882- .0850
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .0832- .0850
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0882- .0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .0832- .0900
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0932- .0950
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point lb. .0832- .0900
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0932- .0950
Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb. N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Peru balsam, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3, c.l lb. .021 - —
golden Topax, bbls., c.l lb. .032 - —
l.c.l lb. .036 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l lb. .024 - —
l.c.l lb. .029 - —
USP, amber, fiber dms., c.l lb. .03½- —
l.c.l lb. .04½- —
extra amber, fib. dms., c.l lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l lb. .04¾- —
cream, c.l., fib. dms lb. .05 - —
l.c.l lb. .06½- —
yellow, soft, c.l., fib. dms lb. .03½- —
l.c.l lb. .04½- —
white, lily, c.l., fib. dms lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l lb. .07¼- —
snow, c.l lb. .06½- —
l.c.l lb. .08 - —
soft, c.l lb. .05½- —
l.c.l lb. .06½- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades bbl. .93 - 1.01
Illinois bbl. 1.37 - —
Kentucky, Union County bbl. 1.32 - 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl. .86 - 1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. .85 - 1.25
Pennsylvania bbl. 1.31 - 3.00
Texas, Gulf Coast bbl. 1.06 - 1.36
North, North-Central bbl. 1.01 - 1.25
West bbl. .70 - 1.12
Panhandle bbl. 1.10 - 1.23
Wyoming bbl. 1.12 - —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .18 - —
l.c.l gal. .29 - —
10 gals gal. .55 - —
35-60° C., dms., c.l gal. .29 - —
10 gals gal. .55 - —
40-75° C., dms., c.l gal. .16 - —
l.c.l gal. .29 - —
10 gals gal. .55 - —
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:—
Arkansas, No. 1 gal. .04 - —
Nos. 2 and 3 gal. .03½- —
California, heavy bbl. 1.10 - —
light bbl. 1.20 - —
diesel, tanks gal. .04 - —
stove dist gal. .05 - —
Group 3, No. 3 gal. .03½- —
Group 3, No. 5 bbl. .85 - —
No. 6 bbl. .80 - .85
Kansas, No. 6 bbl. .85 - .90
Oklahoma, No. 2 gal. .03⅝- —
No. 6 bbl. .90 - —
14-16 bbl. .97 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1 gal. .06⅞- .07⅛
No. 2 gal. .06⅞- .0605
No. 3 gal. .06⅝- .07⅛
bunker, Baltimore, Md bbl. 1.65 - 1.77
Boston, Mass bbl. 1.65 - 1.77
Charleston, Mass bbl. 1.60 - —
Houston, Tex bbl. .85 - .97
Jacksonville, Fla bbl. 1.60 - —
New Orleans, La bbl. .85 - .97
New York, N. Y bbl. 1.65 - 1.87
Norfolk, Va bbl. 1.65 - —
Philadelphia, Pa bbl. 1.65 - —
Portland, Me bbl. 1.65 - —
Port Arthur, Tex bbl. .85 - .97
Port Tampa, Fla bbl. 1.85 - —
Providence, R. I bbl. 1.65 - —
Savannah, Ga bbl. 1.60 - 1.77
Texas City, Tex bbl. .85 - .97
Lacquer diluent, at refinery:—
California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles. gal. .11 - —
Fort Wells, Wash gal. .12 - —
San Francisco gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .11½- —
gal. .07⅞- —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks, toluol type, tanks gal. .07⅝- .07½
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks, gal. .10½- —
193-200 b.r., tanks gal. .10¼- —
248-397 b.r., tanks gal. .10¼- —
312-408 b.r., tanks gal. .09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks gal. .09 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .06½- —
Gulf Coast, tanks gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Baltimore gal. .12 - .13
Boston gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn gal. .1630- —
Buffalo gal. .1340- —
Camden, N. J gal. .11 - —
Chicago gal. .13½- —
Detroit gal. .1580- —
Hartford gal. .1630- —
Kansas City, Mo gal. .1480- —
Lancaster, Pa gal. .12 - —
Milwaukee gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis gal. .1420- —
Newark (200 gal.) gal. .11 - —
New York (200 gal.) gal. .11 - —

PROTECTION OF CONTENTS...

Protection against pilferage or tampering is provided by the securely sealed closures of Inland Steel Containers. The E-Z seal lever locking ring drum can be wire sealed or padlocked in transit but easily opened and re-sealed in use. There is a steel container made to fit your product with convenient openings suitable for packaging liquids, semi-solids or dry powders

E-Z seal lever locking ring drum and lug covered pail. Capacities 2 gal. to 55 gal.

INLAND STEEL CONTAINER CO. CONTAINER SPECIALISTS

Formerly Wilson & Bennett Mfg. Co.

6532 South Menard Avenue, Chicago 38, Illinois

PLANTS AT: CHICAGO • JERSEY CITY • NEW ORLEANS • RICHMOND, CALIF.

Petrolem, mineral spirits, tank-wagon, Philadelphia..gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12¹ - —
Providence .....gal. .13 - —
Rochester .....gal. .1330- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .13 - —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .13 - —

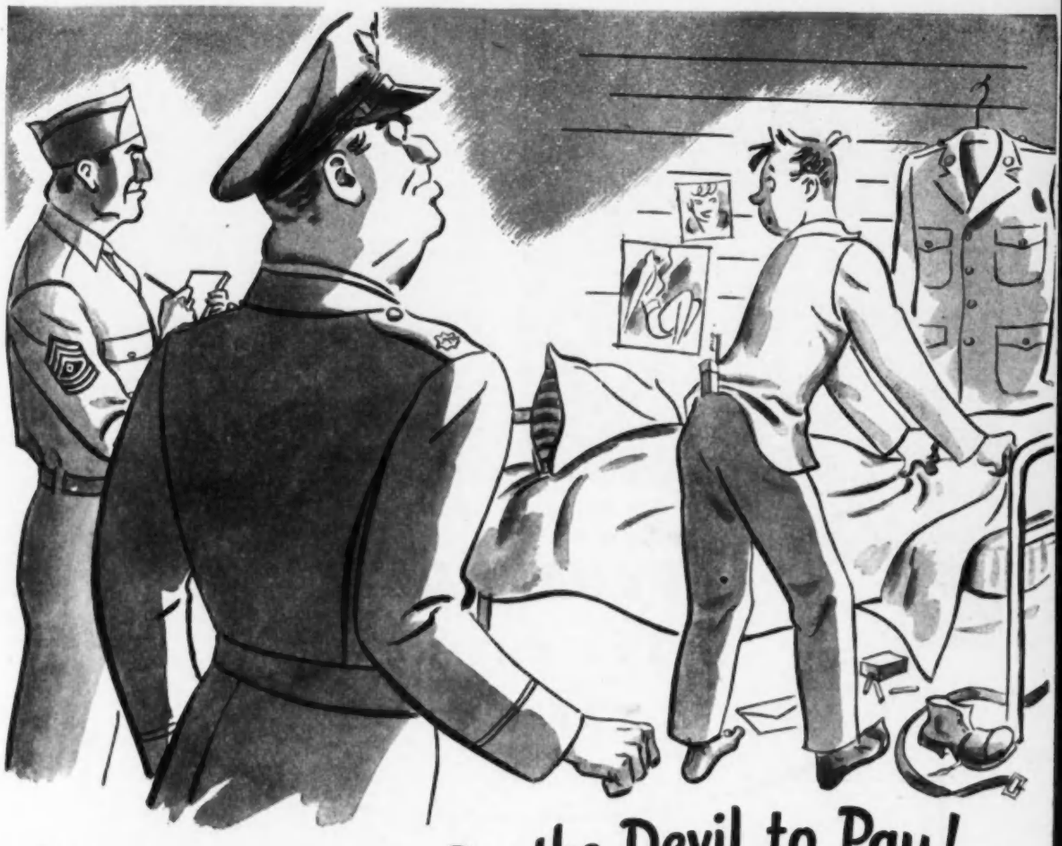
Naphths, cleaners, at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06¾- —
tankwagons, Newark....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport .....gal. .1730- —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee.....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —

high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1,⁶ over 70% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway, N. J..gal. .21½- —
No. 2,⁶ over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .21½- —
No. 3, same basis.....gal. .22½- —
No. 8,⁶ tanks, same basis.. gal. .228 - —
No. 80,⁶ tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld..gal. .223 - —
No. 40, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal..gal. .13½- —

V.M.&P., at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Richmond .....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles..gal. .10 - —
San Francisco....gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle.gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 2, tanks.....gal. .07¼- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06¼- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1540- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1520- —
Newark (200 gal.)....gal. .125 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —

Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)..gal. .24 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- .07¼
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .09½- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .09¾- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks..gal. .07¼- .08
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal. .13 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —

Xylol solvent. See Xylol petroleum solvent.
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol,²,⁶ 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¾- .10¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10½- .10¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¼
USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .87 - .89
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs...lb. .80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .82 - .87
Phenothiazin, unmodified, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. shipt..lb. .52½- —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .57½- —
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots..lb. 2.45 - 3.00
100% solut., bots.....lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 5.50 - 7.00
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works....lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms..lb.13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.....lb.12.00 -12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate rock,¹,⁵ Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-68% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, bulk, f.o.b. car, mine, c.l.....
70%-68% b.p.l., M.P.R. long ton. 2.00 - —
240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 2.40 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 3.00 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 4.00 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.00 - —
Entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
finely ground 65.5%, M.P.R. 240 provisions, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum....short ton. 2.75 - —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.00 - —
70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.25 - —
Tenn., brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70%-68% b.p.l., 5% i. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..... long ton. 5.00 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.50 - —
refinery ground, same basis, long ton. 4.65 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 4.85 - —
Phosphate rock, Tenn., brown, run-of-pile, 31% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 4.95 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.20 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.70 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphorus,⁶ red amorphous, cs., tins, export.....lb. .40 - .44
Yellow,⁶ dms.....lb. .55 - —
cs.....lb. .25 - —
Oxychloride,⁶ cyls.....lb. .28 - .25
Pentoxide,⁶ dms., c.l., wks..lb. .15 - .18
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - .12
Sesquisulphide,⁶ cs.....lb. .13 - .14
Trichloride,⁶ cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide bbls., works.....lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,⁶ bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09½
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vis..oz. 3.90 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vis.....oz. 3.80 - 5.15
Pimento,¹ Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .27 - .27½
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots..lb.16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar,² 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.00 - —
Hardwood, paper bgs., works.lb. .03¼- —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Pleurisy root, Southern, bbls...lb. .20 - .22
Podophyllin, dms.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Pokeroot, bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
Polyamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs...lb. .80 - .85
Tree bark, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Poppy flowers, bales.....lb. .60 - .70
domestic, blue, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Seed, Canadian, bgs.....lb. .65 - .67
Dutch, bgs.....lb. .60 Nom.
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. .15 Nom.
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
cleaned, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Potash abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms....lb. .28 - .30
cns.....lb. .31 - .33
Arsenite,⁶ USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,⁶ bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- .10
Potash bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.
Carbonate, calc., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .19 - .23
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
45% basis, dms.....lb. .08¼- .08¼
tanks .....lb. .02¾- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .03½- —
Potash caustic, liquid, tanks, same basis..lb. .02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .06½- .06¾
Chromate,⁶ bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Chlorate,⁵,⁶ cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¾ - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .09¾- .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¾ - .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .18 - .20
Chloride, cryst., tech., 98%, bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms., lb. .33½- .33½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide,⁶ dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75%, sol., cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.67
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots. or cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Manure salt, dom.,⁶ 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M..... unit-ton. .20 - —
22% K_2O, seasonal contract June 30, 1944, 12%. discounts to
25% K_2O, same basis..... unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls...lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —



There's Going to Be the Devil to Pay!

Yes—and there's the devil to pay in your plant if lack of uniformity in solvents throws the whole production line out of gear.

But—you can avoid that headache by specifying SKELLYSOLVE. A given type of SKELLYSOLVE ordered tomorrow, or any time, will be identical in characteristics with that same type ordered now. SKELLYSOLVE means dependable uniformity, because, in refining it, we depend on *accurate, scientific, instrumented quality control.*

SKELLYSOLVE
in the* OIL, PAINT *and
DRUG FIELD

The Skellysolve line includes naphthas specially fractionated for all laboratory and industrial uses. We furnish a full line of V. M. & P. naphthas, mineral spirits, and lacquer diluents, as well as many other special hydrocarbons. Our technical staff has aided many manufacturers in developing formulas for new or improved products which have proved to be of great value. Write or wire for full information today.

SKELLYSOLVE

SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL CO.
SKELLY BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Potash, muriate, dom.,[e] 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports, unit-ton. .53½- —
Seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 1944, 12%.
granular 50-52 K_2O.unit-ton. .56 - —
Russian,[5] offered from consignments afloat, subject to safe arrivals..unit-ton. .53¼- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
fine gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate,[e] kgs., works....lb. .09½- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Prussiate, red, bbls., dms...lb. .50 - .53
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, alkaline, lumps, bgs., works..lb. .07 - —
glass, bgs., c.l.....ton.290.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 20° Be, ret. drums., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
20° Be, ret. dms., l.c.l., 5 or more, works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —

Potash sulphate, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .15 - .21
Prices on granular 4c. higher.
tech., dom., bulk,[e] basis, 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports.. ton.36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - .78
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.95
Potash-magnesia sulphate, bulk,[6] min., 40%, K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports..ton.26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works..lb. .40 - .43
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Berries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 25 lbs..lb. 8.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .03¾- —
Propyleneglycol, N.F., dms., c.l., f.o.b. Freeport, Tex., frt. equald. with So. Charleston, W. Va..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16¼- —
tanks .....lb. .14 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .68 - .69
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Chi., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice stone packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.

Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .38 - .40
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum[6] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 c.c., dms., dlvd. gal. 5.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd.gal. 8.53 - —
flowers,[6] coarse-grd. (g.f.p.), 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .27 - .28
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls. lb. .29 - —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .39 - —
powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .23 - —
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.55 - 1.60
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis..lb. .45½- .46
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., pap. bgs., mines..ton.10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis....ton.13.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works..lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .10 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., works..lb. .13 - —
dense, white, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .08 - —
mixed, mottles, cs., works. lb. .04 - —

Pyroxylin scrap, translucent pastels, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works....lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .16 - —
mixed colors, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .10 - .15
Quebracho extract,[6] solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $21.60; WSA insurance $3.75 per ton..lb. .04¾- —
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05½- —
dissolved, 35% tan., bbls., works..lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
ground, bgs., c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs..lb. .12 - .13
Root, bgs.....lb. .11 - .13
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .18½- —
Quicksilver,[1,6] flasks (76 lbs. net)..flask.130.00 -135.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.oz. 1.08 + .12½*
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .71 + .13½

* Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

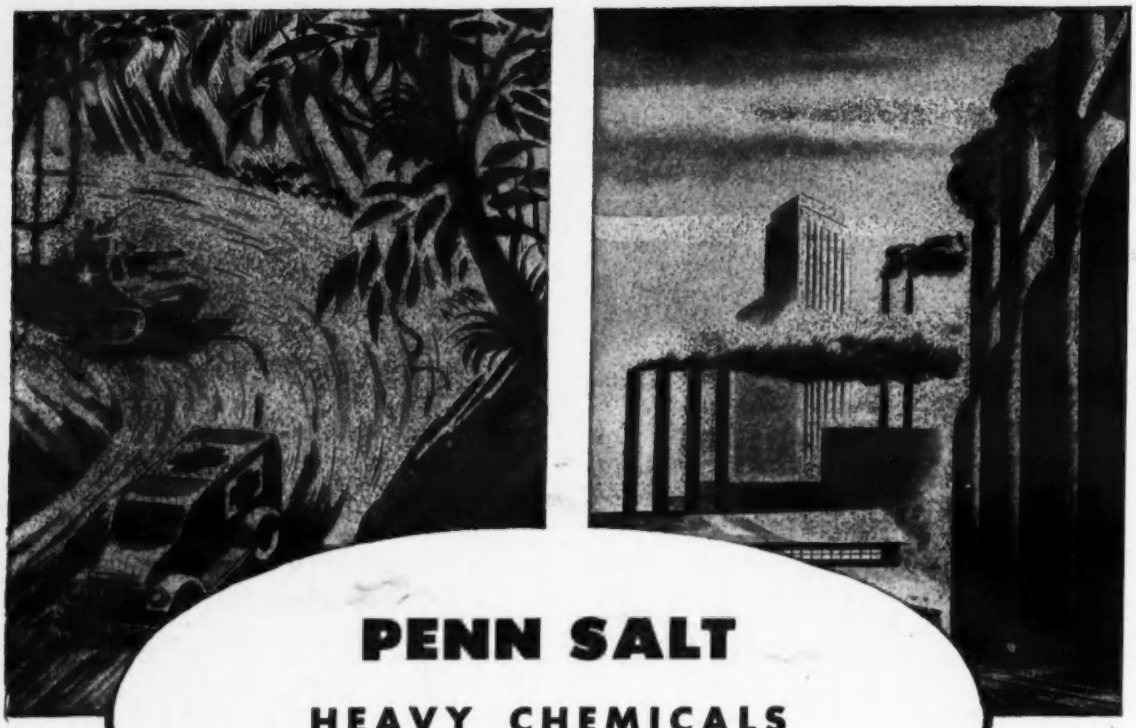
Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. .84 + .13½
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphite, USP, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .60 + .13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs., oz. .66 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs.. oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .76 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .81 + .13½
Hydriodide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hyposulphite, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .63 + .13½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs...oz. .99 + .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.03 + .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Change in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns..oz. .81 + .13½*
Surcharge: see note under Quinine.
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works...lb. .24½- .50

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .59 - —
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Red, alizarin lake,[6] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast; prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .90 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works.. lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
works..lb. 1.50 - —
orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots,
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs., works..lb. 4.60 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide.
Dyes (see Dyes, red).
Rosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., wks..lb. .85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09½- —
85-95%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works. lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works—lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works....lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
Red, maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide,[3] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.89 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.91 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa. works...lb. .92 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
reduced, 85%, copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .08¼- .908
Para,[3] toner concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —



PENN SALT

HEAVY CHEMICALS

AT WAR

SOME OF THE PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED BY PENN SALT:

ACIDS, Sulphuric, Muriatic, Mixed Acids, Hydrofluoric, Hydrofluosilicic, Nitric • AMMONIA • ALUM, Sulfate of Alumina • HYDRATE OF ALUMINA • BLEACHING POWDER • AMMONIA, Anhydrous and Aqua • CARBON BISULPHIDE • CARBON TETRACHLORIDE • CAUSTIC SODA • CORROSION-RESISTING CEMENTS • LIQUID CHLORINE • FERRIC CHLORIDE • FLUORIDES AND FLUOSILICATES • HYDROGEN PEROXIDE • *KRYOLITH Flux and Opacifier • *KRYOCIDE Insecticide • *ORTHOSIL AND *PENNSALT METAL CLEANERS • SAL AMMONIAC • SODIUM ALUMINATE.

*Trade-marks Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

PENN SALT CHLORINE and PERCHLORON* are on duty at the battlefronts around the world—in the training camps—at every bridgehead . . . protecting our fighting men against the dangers of water-borne disease . . . serving the medical corps as bactericides . . . sanitizing clothes and supplies in camp laundries . . . guarding soldiers' feet against infection.

OTHER PENN SALT PRODUCTS are doing other vital wartime jobs in many fields. They are used in the manufacture of explosives—in the making of textiles for military supplies—as important new materials for gas mask canisters—in substantial amounts for the pulp and paper industry—and in even greater quantities for chemicals and soaps.

These needs for Penn Salt heavy chemicals may sometimes limit our supply for other purposes—but our wartime activities mean expanded production and greater service facilities, to serve you better when the war is won.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Chemicals •

1000 WIDENER BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

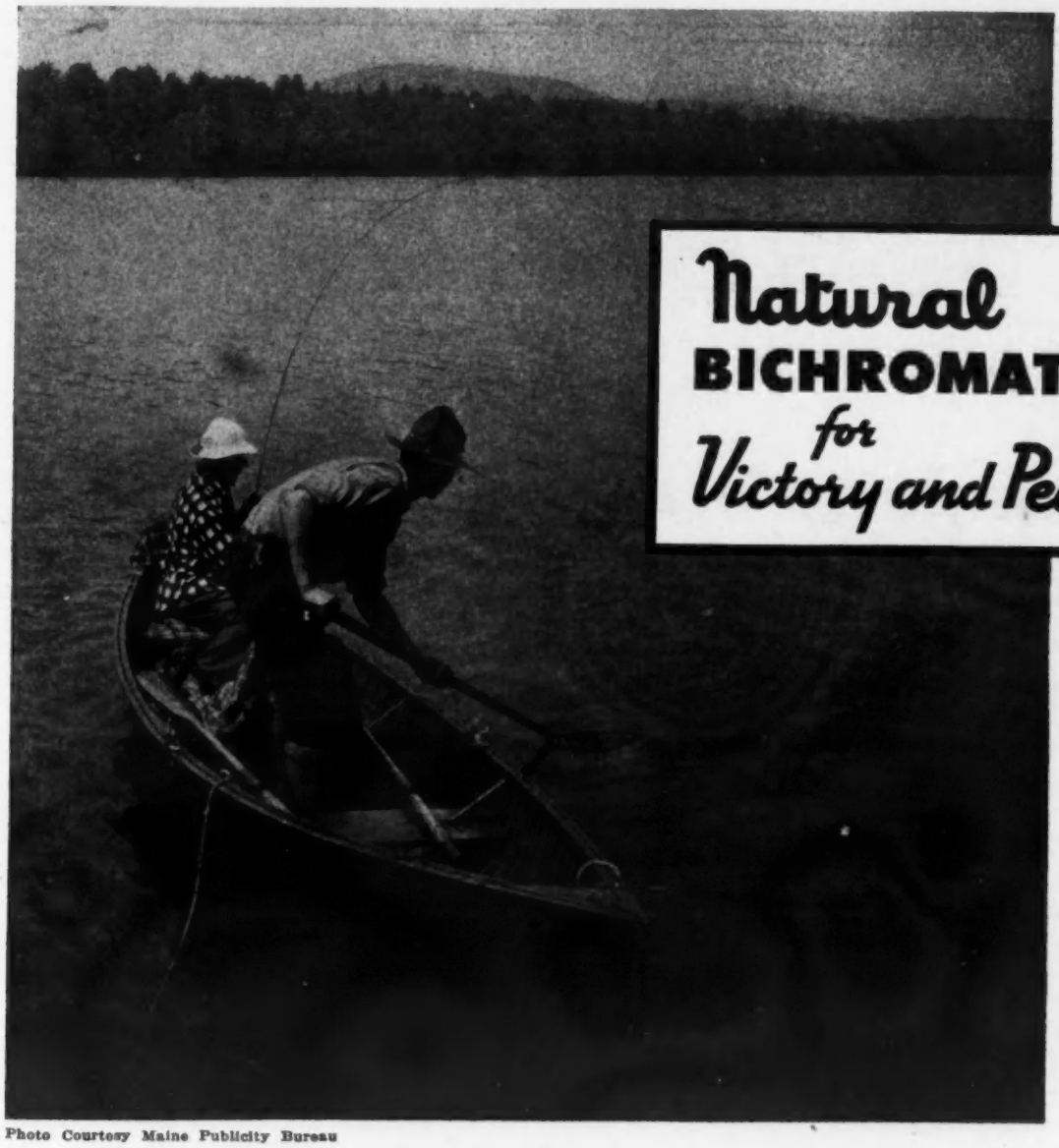
NEW YORK • CHICAGO • ST. LOUIS • PITTSBURGH • MINNEAPOLIS • WYANDOTTE • TACOMA

Red, phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).			
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works.	lb.	4.15	—
Purple, lake, kgs.	lb.	1.00	—
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works.	lb.	.55	—
Lake, alizarin, kgs., works.	lb.	.35	—
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls.	lb.	.04½-	.07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works.	lb.	1.05	—
M.N.P.T. maroon toner, kgs., works.	lb.	3.25	—
Turkey, bbls., works	lb.	.14½-	—
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.	lb.	.11	.40
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works.	lb.	.0220-	—
10%, bbls., works	lb.	.0245-	—
15%, bbls., works	lb.	.0265-	—
20%, bbls., works	lb.	.02¾-	—
25%, bbls., works	lb.	.03 -	—
30%, bbls., works	lb.	.03½-	—
35%, bbls., works	lb.	.0360-	—
40%, bbls., works	lb.	.04 -	—
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.	lb.	.25	.40
Quicksilver, bbls.	lb.	2.75	2.85
Red precipitate,[2] NF, powd., fib. dms.	lb.	3.06	3.08
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls.	lb.	.35	—
Resorcinol, tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss.	lb.	.68	.78
USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss.	lb.	1.80	—
Rhatany root, bgs.	lb.	.11	.12
Rhubarb, whole, cs.	lb.	.85	2.50
powd., bbls.	lb.	.95	2.60
Riboflavin,[6] bots., 100 grams.	kilo.	280.00-	—
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option.	lb.	.79	—
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.43½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.44	.47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.42¾-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.43	.46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
Rosemary flowers, ozs.	lb.	1.55	1.60
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.08¼-	.08¾
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.14	.14½
Rosin, gum—			
B, dms.	100 lbs.	4.65	—
D, dms.	100 lbs.	4.97	—
E, dms.	100 lbs.	5.27	—
F, dms.	100 lbs.	5.40	—
G, dms.	100 lbs.	5.40	—
H, dms.	100 lbs.	5.40	—
I, dms.	100 lbs.	5.40	—
K, dms.	100 lbs.	5.50	—
M, dms.	100 lbs.	5.55	—
N, dms.	100 lbs.	5.63	—
W.G., dms.	100 lbs.	7.25	—
W.W., dms.	100 lbs.	7.32	—
X, dms.	100 lbs.	7.32	—
Wood, F.F., dms.	100 lbs.	3.64	3.96
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines.	ton.	25.50	—
l.c.l., same basis	tot.	37.50	—
Rue, bls.	lb.	.75	.80

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.	lb.	.29	.31
Saccharin,[3] soda (soluble), dms., makers, primary distrib., 1,000 lbs. up	lb.	1.39	1.45
smaller lots	lb.	1.40	1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.	lb.	.70	.75
Spanish, tins	lb.	41.00	42.00
Safrol, cns.	lb.	1.35	1.50
Sage,[4] Cyprus, good, bls.	lb.	.22	.23
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.22½-	.23
Sago flour, bgs.	lb.	.05	.05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	No stocks	
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	No stocks	
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.90	—
fib. dms.	lb.	.92	.93
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.			
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.	ton.	14.20	—
l.c.l., bgs.	ton.	17.60	18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l.	ton.	15.70	—
l.c.l.	ton.	19.40	23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.	ton.	15.00	—
Chrome (see Chrome cake).			
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 tons	100 lbs.	8.20	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	8.35	8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons	100 lbs.	9.20	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	9.35	9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.	oz.	2.75	—
Santonin, cryst., cns.	kilo.	200.00	210.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.	lb.	1.75	1.90
No. 2, cns.	lb.	1.40	—
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls.	lb.	.35	.37
Honduras, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
Mexican, bls.	lb.	.18	.21
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.	lb.	.35	.40
select, bls.	lb.	.60	.65
Savory, Spanish, bls.	lb.	.45	.47
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.	lb.	.20	.25
Scammony resin, lump, cns.	lb.	1.30	—
powd., cns.	lb.	1.35	—
Root, bgs.	lb.	.08	.10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.	lb.	.45	—
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment	lb.	.33¾-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.34½-	—
bags, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't	lb.	.34¼-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.34	—
Selenium, pwd., cs., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.75	—
cns., 10 lbs.	lb.	1.85	—
Senega root, spot, bls.	lb.	.90	.95
Senna, Alex., half leaf, bls.	lb.	.23	.28
siftings, bgs.	lb.	.22	.24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.16	.16½
2, bls.	lb.	.11½-	.12
3, bls.	lb.	.10	.10½
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.15	.17
Pods, bls.	lb.	.15	.16
Serpentaria root, bls.	lb.	.84	.85
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs.	lb.	.13½-	.14
Indian, hulled, recleaned, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
natural, bgs.	lb.	.11	Nom.
Shellac,[1,6] bonedry, bbls., 1,500 lbs.	lb.	.42½-	—
Boston	lb.	.43½-	—
Chicago	lb.	.44 -	—
Pacific coast	lb.	.46 -	—
refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs.	lb.	.48½-	—
Boston	lb.	.49½-	—
Chicago	lb.	.50 -	—
Pacific coast	lb.	.52 -	—
Bonedry shellac, sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb., (2), bbls., 1c. more; (3), kgs., 2c. more.			
D.C., U.S.O., Diamond I, bgs., lots of 100.	lb.	.4660-	—
Garnet, bgs., lots of 100	lb.	.3890-	—
Superfine, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100.	lb.	.3660-	—
Chicago, lots of 100	lb.	.3710-	—
Pacific coast, lots of 100	lb.	.3960-	—
T.N., bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100.	lb.	.3550-	—
Chicago, lots of 100	lb.	.3600-	—
Pacific coast, lots of 100	lb.	.3805-	—
Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.			
Shortening, trcs.	100 lbs.	16.50	17.00
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works,	ton.	17.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	20.00	—
400 mesh., bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	18.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	19.00	20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	18.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	21.00	—
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	30.60	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	35.00	38.00
98-99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	20.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	21.50	23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	20.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	22.00	25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	15.50	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	18.50	—
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	11.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	16.00	—
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., 55 gals., c.l., works.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½-	—
10 gals., works	lb.	.27 -	—
Silver bullion	oz.	.44¾-	—
govt. purchase, dom.	oz.	.7111-	—
govt. purchase,[1] foreign	oz.	.44¾-	—
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.41½-	—
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.	oz.	.32¾-	—
Nucleinate, bots., dms.	oz.	.308 -	.358
Proteinate, bots., dms.	oz.	.288 -	.336
Simarubra bark, bls.	lb.	.52 -	.55
Skunk cabbage root, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	11.00	-12.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	12.00	-13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.	lb.	.70 -	.75
Smalt, black, ctns.	lb.	.05 -	.08
Blue, ctns.	lb.	.07 -	.08½
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.	lb.	.40 -	.42
Soapbark, bls.	lb.	.11¾-	.12¼
crushed, bls., bbls.	lb.	.13 -	.14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.	lb.	.16 -	.19
imp., bbls.	lb.	.18 -	.19
powd., bbls.	lb.	.17 -	.18
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., divd., lb.	lb.	.08½-	.10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, bbls., c.l., divd.	lb.	.05 -	—
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.05½-	.06
NF VII, bbls., divd.	lb.	.09½-	.10
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works.	lb.	.79 -	—
semi-refined, bbls., works.	lb.	.42 -	—
white, powd., dms.	lb.	1.50 -	1.80
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.50 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.40 -	—
other uses, bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	7.00 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.50 -	8.60
Antimoniate, bbls., divd.	lb.	.13 -	.15½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works.	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10¾-	.11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works.	lb.	.08¼-	—
l.c.l., dealers, works	lb.	.09 -	.10
Soda, arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.			
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.15 -	—
l.c.l., divd., zone 1.	100 lbs.	2.18 -	—
2	100 lbs.	2.33 -	—
3	100 lbs.	2.58 -	—
4	100 lbs.	2.96 -	—
Soda ash, dense, 58%, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.35 -	—
2	100 lbs.	2.50 -	—
3	100 lbs.	2.75 -	—
4	100 lbs.	3.15 -	—
bulk, c.l., works.	100 lbs.	.95 -	—
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.13 -	—
l.c.l., divd. zone 1.	100 lbs.	2.13 -	—
2	100 lbs.	2.28 -	—
3	100 lbs.	2.53 -	—
4	100 lbs.	2.93 -	—
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.45 -	—
l.c.l., divd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.45 -	—
2	100 lbs.	2.60 -	—
3	100 lbs.	2.85 -	—
4	100 lbs.	3.25 -	—
bulk, c.l.	100 lbs.	.90 -	—
light, 59%, bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	1.05 -	1.13
l.c.l., divd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.13 -	—
2	100 lbs.	2.28 -	—
3	100 lbs.	2.53 -	—
4	100 lbs.	2.93 -	—
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.35 -	—
l.c.l., divd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.35 -	—
2	100 lbs.	2.50 -	—
3	100 lbs.	2.75 -	—
4	100 lbs.	3.15 -	—
bulk, c.l.	100 lbs.	.90 -	—

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 92°, Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St.



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Natural
BICHROMATES
for
Victory and Peace

Let's dig deeper; work harder; win this war sooner—then go fishing again.

Buy MORE War Bonds

BICHROMATE OF SODA
Crystals - Granular

•

BICHROMATE OF POTASH
Crystals - Granular
Precipitated

NATURAL PRODUCTS REFINING CO.
910 Garfield Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

BICHROMATE Natural OF SODA

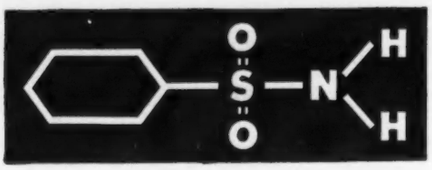
Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D. Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Soda benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .43
USP, dms., 2 tons or more..lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Bichromate,* spot, bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .07⅝- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- .07⅝
Soda bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.
Bifluoride, bbk., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l. works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1 30 - —

Soda bisulphite, solut., 35°, bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44°, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1 80 - —
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .27 - .30
fiber dms., works, 100 lbs., lb. .28 - .31
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots., works, lb.1.°.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated soda sal).
Caustic flake, powd., 70%, dms., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works...100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works.... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd. .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd. .....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,* dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .07 - .06⅛
Chromate,*‡ bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08⅜- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08⅜- .09¼
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. lower.

Soda citrate, USP VIII, bbls..lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½- .28½
USP gran., bbls. .....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .24 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .24½- .29½
Cyanide,* 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14¼- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10⅛
anhy., dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 96%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - 1.06
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.40 - 1.55
powdered, 5c. higher.
solution, 50%, cbys., cns...lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld., lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks dms..lb. .14½- .26
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.95
Soda hyposulphite in bbls., 20c. higher, in dms., 50c. higher.
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.45
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars .....lb. 2.42 ✓ —
Mandelate, dms. .....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metanilate, bgs. .....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate,* anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.20

Soda metasilicate, gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Molybdate,* anhyd., kgs., works, lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,* crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis.. ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons... 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West Coast ports..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.05
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., wks..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .10 - .11
Pentachlorophenate, drums, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - —
kgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Pantothenate, dext., 100-gram bots..per gram. .15 - —
Perborate,* NF, bbls., c.l. works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works. .....lb. .15¼- —
Peroxide,* dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate,* dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works.....lb. 2.95 - 3.45
USP, bbls., dms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works, lb. .11½- .12
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic,* anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 3.40 - —
kgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., contracts, works..lb. .09¾- .10¼
spot .....lb. .10¾- —
bbls., contract, works....lb. .10 - .10¼
spot .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,* anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 5.28 - 6.15
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.60
bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald., 100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.80
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.60
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs..... .....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., same 1, dlvd...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.13.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works...lb. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .06¼- .07
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .12
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07⅛
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1 70 - 1.90
5 tons or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls..lb. .10 - .10⅛
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls., same basis.....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .08
tanks, works .....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,* tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, stand cont.* (125-250 lbs.)..lb. .19 - .22
Solvent naphths, dms., wks..gal. tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .31 - .33
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works...gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha. gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol,* com'l, dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal,‡ 41%, Decatur, bulk, c.l..ton.45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000-60,000 lbs., works..lb. .19 - —
100-40,000 lbs., works...lb. .19¼- .19⅛
less than 100 lbs., works. lb. .23 - —
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 2.25 - 2.75
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squawvine leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Squill, red, powd.....lb. .85 - .88
White, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 - .19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .43 - .60



Wyandotte benzene sulfonamide

A CHEMICAL WITH *U. C. P.

PROPERTIES OF BENZENE SULFONAMIDE

	Technical Grade	*Purified Grade*
Physical Characteristics	Light tan, granular material with faint odor	White crystals, almost colorless
Melting Point	140-156° C.	154-154.5° C.
Solubility in Water	Approximately same as purified grade	0.25% at 10° C. 2.0% at 50° C. 25.0% at 100° C.
Solubility in Organic Solvents	Approximately same as purified grade	Soluble in most of the ordinary organic solvents
Purity	85-90%	98-100%

*UNDISCOVERED COMMERCIAL POTENTIAL

A CHEMICAL of "undiscovered commercial potential," benzene sulfonamide is now available at Wyandotte in both technical and purified grades. Unlike the acid amides, it reacts with aqueous alkalies to give reactive salts of interest in synthetic work. The compound exhibits many of the typical reactions of amines and is quite stable.

Members of Wyandotte's Technical Staff are at your service in any investigation you may wish to make into the properties and applications of benzene sulfonamide. Write for samples — today!

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OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

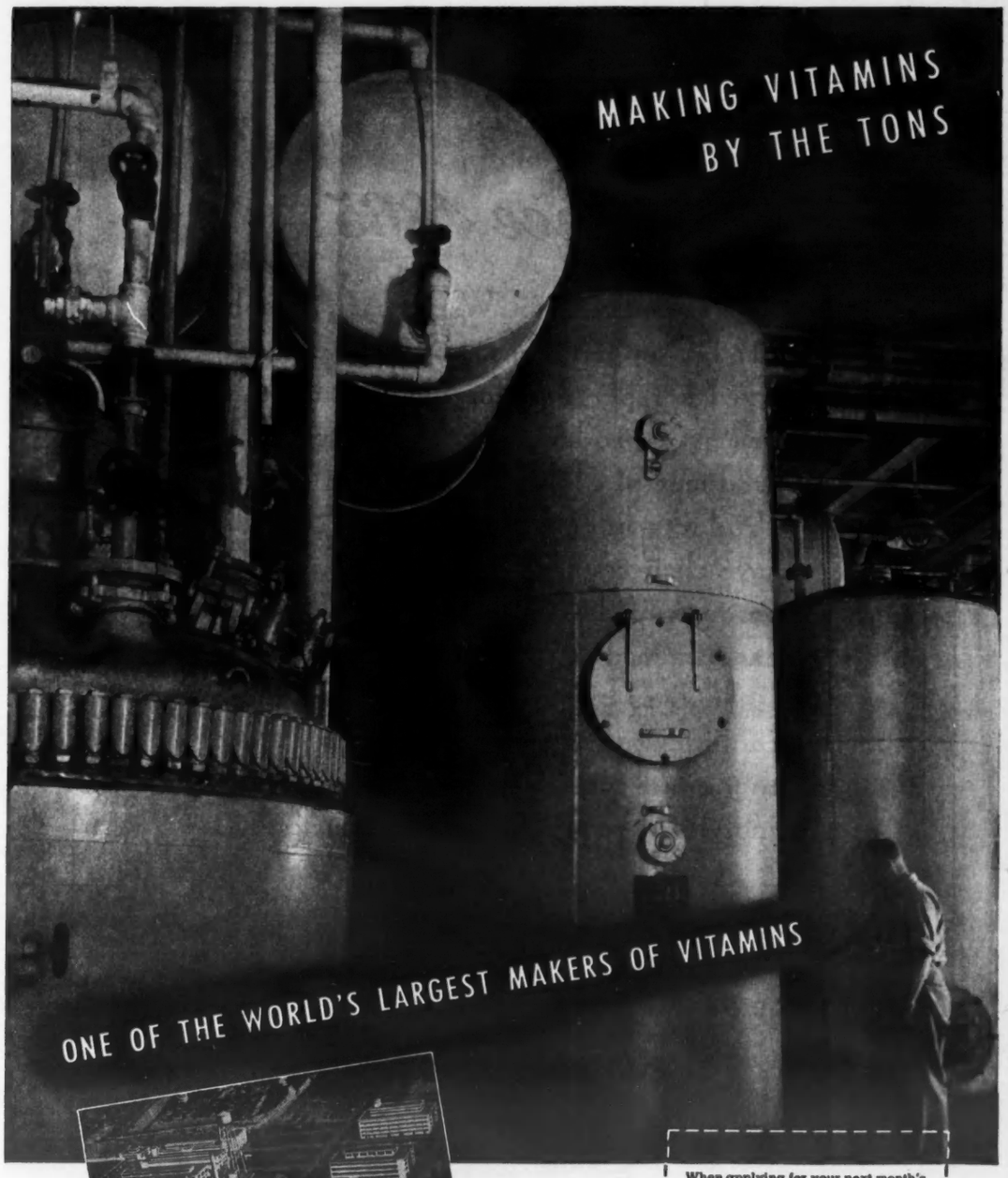
WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORPORATION • Michigan Alkali Division • Wyandotte, Michigan

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA • CHLORINE • BICARBONATE OF SODA • CALCIUM CARBONATE
CALCIUM CHLORIDE • DRY ICE • AROMATIC INTERMEDIATES • HYDROGEN

St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .17 - .18
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs.100 lbs. 4.08 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.72 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 4.19 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.83 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .06 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .22 - .28
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms...lb. .52 - .54
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls.....lb. .23 - .26
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila...lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08½- .09
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .07½- —
Salicylate, bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.10 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.13 - —
Sulphate, nat., 92% min., air-floated, 300 mesh, c.l., works..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.54.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, works, frt. alld., lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -37.00
Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs. lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .80 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, 100 ozs.....oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, 100 ozs.....oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .53 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works...lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works...lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazin, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphaguanidin, 100-lb. dms...lb. 5.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, bots.....lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins. lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiazole, dms.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulphathiazole.
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, bgs., c.l., works. l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
bulk, mines, contracts..... long ton.16.00 - —
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs... 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
Refined sulphur in bbls., 35c. higher.
USP, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
rock, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works....lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, cyls., works.lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works.lb. .18 - .21
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .06½- —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac berries, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .08 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points, Balto..unit-ton. .64 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .50 - .53
22% a.p.a., bulk, prod. points..unit-ton. .55 - .84
deliver points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $3.03 per ton.
Superphosphate,[1] gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized; guaranteed 16%, 18% or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.
triple, 40% and more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida..unit-ton. .62 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .65 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .74 - —
Other States and D.C., 63c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.

T

Talc, grd., dom., aluminum-flake type, bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.50 -43.00
N.Y., fibrous, coarse, off-color, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 -18.00
98-99.5%, bgs., c.l., wks. ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
imp., Canad., bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,2] edible, tanks.....lb. .09½- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08½- —
special, loose.....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l...lb. .06½- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l...lb. .06½- —
56% (48% fat), dms., c.l...lb. .07½- —
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., 1c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
Tankage,[1] animal, feed, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 5.55 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.55 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Tapioca flour,[1,2] Brazil, bgs...lb. .06½- .07¼
Java, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Tar acid oil,[2,6] 15-18%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .26½- .27½
l.c.l., works.....gal. .28½- .29½
25%, dms., c.l., works....gal. .30 - .31½
l.c.l., works.....gal. .32 - .33½
Pine, retort, dms., c.l., dlvd East..gal. .32½- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works.....gal. .29½- —
tanks, dlvd. East.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, East.....gal. .24½- —
Tara, powd.....ton.145.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47½- .48
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls.....lb. .52½- .53
South..lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l., powd. bbls. dms. lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, com'l dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
pure, dms.....lb. .35 - .50
alpha (see A).
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terpinyiglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works..... ....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks.lb. .06 - .06½
Tetrachlorethylene, N.F., VI, 55-gal dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., works..lb.12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,6] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots..lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride,[6] bots., dms., 100 grams..kilo.200.00- —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate cs works....lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] Spanish, bls.....lb. .21 - .21½
Thymol, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.45
Iodide, bots.....lb 3.88 - 4.19
dms .....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Tikitiki (see Rice bran).
Timbo root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
Crystals, bbls., bgs.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,6] Straits.....lb. .52 - —
Oxide, bbls .....lb. No stocks
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .31 - .35
Titanium dioxide,[4,5] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .15½- —
smaller lots, dlvd...lb. .15½- .15¾
nonchalking,[5] bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .17 - .17½
plain,[5] bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one delivery, dlvd..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15½
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base,[5] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
calcium base,[5] bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
calcium-rutile base,[5] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
magnesium base,[5] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ½c. higher; Pac. cst., ¾c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55-gal..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs. works.....lb. .65 - 1.35
technical, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. .80 - .85
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .95 - —
mixed, dms.....lb. .36 - —
Toluol[4] (toluene), 2° in dus., dms., return..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .28 - —
West, Minneapa, Colo gal. .28 - —



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ROCHE

Vitamin Division, HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE, INC., Roche Park, Nutley 10, New Jersey
World Famous for Fine Pharmaceutical Chemicals.

Toluol, 1° nitration, dms., return, gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .29½- —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .29½- —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls.lb. .90 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 3.80
Brasilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[2,6] USP XII, 100 ozs., oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms.....lb. .34 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., works...lb. .38 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .96 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms..lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., divd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works.....lb. .51 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .75 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
tanks .....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethylene,[6] d m s., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone 1..lb. .06 - —
Zone 2, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
Zone 3, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —

Trichloroethylene l.c.l., prices ½c. higher. Zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.J., N. Y., N.C., Ohio, Pa., R.I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K.C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresyl phosphate,[6] CP, cns., works..lb. .42½- .54½
dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .40½- —
tech., cns., works.....lb. .28½- .45½
dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .25 - .31
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .25½- .31½
tanks, divd.....lb. .24 - .30

Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .46 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works....lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol[6] dms.....lb. .36 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., divd, lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[6] bbls....lb. .31 - .33
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,4] (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[6] 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Aleppey, bgs..lb. .12 - .12½
Madras, bgs.....lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, dms.....gal. .88½- .91½
wood, d.d., dms., East.....gal. .65 - .70
tanks .....gal. .60 —
steam-dist., dms.....gal. .77 - .80
tanks .....gal. .72 —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs.....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.77.50 -85.00
import., pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports, ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, 45% N., tankcars, c.l., works or A. or G ports..ton N.121.58 - —
37% N. (insoluble), same basis, ton N.127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .23

V

Valerian root, N. F., bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s..ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins..lb. 9.25 - 9.50
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
whole, tins.....lb. 9.00 -11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 3.75 - 4.00
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
West Indian, tins.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Vanillin,[1] makers, primary distrib., tins, ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol or lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .26
Verdigris, bbls.. bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate,[6] cbys., wks....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%..bot. 1.50 - —
30 c.c., same basis.....bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis.....bot. .65 - —
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works.lb. 1.80 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol).. mil units. .10 - .14
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Wattlebark, E. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11; insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $11.70; WSA insurance $2.75 per ton..ton.46.00 - —
So. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11; insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $16.90; WSA insurance $3 per ton.46.00 -48.50
liquid, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
tanks .....lb. .05¼- —
solid, bgs., based on freight $20; insurance $2.50 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $16.90; WSA insurance $8.75 per ton..lb. .04475- .0460
Wax, amorphous, 160°-165°, m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly, contract, group 3, works..lb. .14¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14½- .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13¾
white, cnts.. 30 tons, same basis..lb. .24¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .25 - .25¾
180°-185° m.p., amber, cnts., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .16½- .17¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28¾- —
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Bees[1], bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton.lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .57 - —
yellow, crude, African, bgs., ton..lb. .37½- —
Cent. or So. Amer., sun-bleachable, bgs., ton..lb. .44¾- —
unbleachable, bgs., ton.lb. .41½- —
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton. lb. .53½- —
discs, bgs., ton.....lb. .55½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .56½- .58¼
rounds or squares, bgs., ton..lb. .57½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .58½- .60¼
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .52½- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton..lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .30 - .48
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 8c.
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[4] chalky No. 3, bgs., ton..lb. .71½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .72½- .81¼
North Country No. 2, bgs., ton..lb. .75¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .76¾- .85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .73½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .74½- .83½
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .76¾- .86
smaller lots.....lb. .77¾- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton....lb. .83¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .84¼- .93¼
No. 2, bgs., ton.....lb. .81¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .82¼- .91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - .89
powdered (same differentials as candelilla).
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., ton..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .16¼- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Montan, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton.....lb. .49¾- .51¾
smaller lots.....lb. .50¼- .61¾
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .62 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - .73
Paraffin (see under P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, natural, bls. lb. .04 - .07¼
rossed, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.64 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l..ton.24.00 -28.00
limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E., works ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., wks. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 200 mesh, 95½%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90% bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .05½- .06
rossed, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
thin, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
rossel, green, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .70 - .75
Leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .12
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N.Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .20 - .28
Levant .....lb. 6.50 - —
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 Nom.

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol[6] (xylene), indus., dms. return., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West, Minnequa, Col....gal. .27 - —
10°, dms., return, works...gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .30 - —

Since 1865

Ever since the Civil War, the St. Joseph Lead Company has continuously enjoyed a reputation for quality. First it was as a producer of lead, later as a producer of slab zinc and zinc oxide. Products have been added. Methods have changed. But the policy of making products of the highest possible standard has remained constant.

St. Joe's highly skilled organization is continuing that reputation by its ability to produce quality zinc oxides to meet the individual requirements of its customers.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY

250 PARK AVE., NEW YORK, 17, N. Y.

MADE BY THE LARGEST PRODUCER OF LEAD IN THE UNITED STATES

Xylol, 5°, dms., return, works..	gal.	.42	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..	gal.	.37	—
3°, dms., return, works.....	gal.	.47	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.		.42	—
Xylol petroleum solvent, ret. dms., No. N. J.....	gal.	.26	—
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....	lb.	.35	- .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns...	lb.	1.75	- 2.20
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..	lb.	.35	—
90 B units, dms.....	lb.	.45	—
200 B units, dms.....	lb.	.50	—
300 B units, dms.....	lb.	.60	—
Yellow, bensidin, bbls., dlvd...	lb.	1.35	- 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs...	lb.	1.35	- 1.40
Chrome CP, bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, con. tracts,..	lb.	.16	—
Chrome yellow prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport. 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher devld. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Dutch, pink, bbls.....	lb.	.09	- .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..	lb.	1.37	—
primrose, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.75	—
Lithopone, bbls., ton, E. of Rockies..	lb.	.55	—
packages, same basis....	lb.	.65	—
Sulphide, orange, cs., kgs., works..	lb.	1.10	Nom.
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	2.67	—
smaller lots.....	lb.	2.69	—
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..	lb.	.04½-	.06¼
yellow, bbls., works....	lb.	.02 -	.02½
French type, bbls., c.l....	lb.	.0345-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.0365-	—
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa..	lb.	.04½-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....	lb.	.05	- —
synth., bbls., c.l., works...	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., works.....	lb.	.071	- —
Persian orange (see O).			
Zinc,[6] bbls., same basis as chrome..	lb.	.15	- —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts..	lb.	.15	- —
Yellow dock root, bls.....	lb.	.39	- .40
Yellow root (xanthorisa), bls..	lb.	.18	- .20
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....	lb.	.14	Nom.
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls..cs.		3.00	- 3.75

Z

Zein,[6] bgs., 1,000 lbs.. works..	lb.	.35	- —
smaller lots, works.....	lb.	.50	- —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd..	lb.	.16	- .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....	lb.	.26	- .27
kgs., 100 lbs.....	lb.	.29	- —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..	lb.	.11¾-	.13¼
l.c.l., same basis.....	lb.	.12¼-	.13¾
Zinc borate, bgs., c.l.....	lb.	.12	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.12¼-	—
Carbonate, tech., bbls.....	lb.	.14	- .20
USP, precip., powd., bbls..	lb.	.35	- —
dms.	lb.	.40	- —
kgs.	lb.	.37	- —
Chloride, tech., fused, c.l., works..100 lbs.		5.00	- —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.		5.35	- —
gran., dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs.		5.75	- —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.		6.50	- —
Chloride, USP, dms.....	lb.	.30	- .31
jars	lb.	.35	- .36
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.0315-	—
l.c.l., works.....	lb.	.04¼-	.04½
tanks, works.....	lb.	.0250-	—
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works.....	lb.	.33	- .37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd.....	lb.	.1035-	—
l.c.l., works.....	lb.	.1135-	—
Fluoride, bbls.....	lb.	.25	- .30
Iodide, NF, bots.....	lb.	4.54	- —
jars	lb.	4.40	- —
Metal,[1,2,5] (quotations in Paint Market report).			
Naphthenate, 8%-10% Zn, 50-gal. dms..	lb.	.16	- .19½
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.32	- .33
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular,[4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....	lb.	.07½-	—
lead free,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....	lb.	.07½-	—
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....	lb.	.07¾-	—
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.		.07	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....	lb.	.07¼-	—
Zinc oxide, leaded, French process, com'l, lead free,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.		.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....	lb.	.07½-	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.60	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....	lb.	.09¼-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....	lb.	.08¾-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....	lb.	.09¾-	—
USP,[6] 50-lb. ctns., c.l.....	lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Zinc oxide in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. cst., c.l., dlvd., and l.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.			
Resinate, 8.7% Zn, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.14½-	—
fused, pale, bbls.....	lb.	.11	- .12
precipitated, dms., dlvd....	lb.	.15	- —
Silicofluoride, bbls.....	lb.	.15	- .18
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald..	lb.	.29	- —
ton lots, frt. equald...	lb.	.30	- —
ctns., smaller lots, frt. equald..	lb.	.31	- —
USP (same prices as tech.).			
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.100 lbs.		3.60	- —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.		4.35	- —
flake, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs.		4.10	- —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.		4.85	- —
powd., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs.		5.80	- —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.		6.55	- —
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 25c. higher.			
Sulphide,[1,2] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.		.06¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....	lb.	.08½-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....	lb.	.06¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....	lb.	.08¾-	—
barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.		.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....	lb.	.0585-	—
Zinc sulphide, calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.		.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....	lb.	.0585-	—
fluorescent, pigment, works, frt. alld..lb.		.90	- 1.00
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.		.05¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....	lb.	.06	- —
Zinc sulphide on Pac. cst. ½c. higher for pure, ¼c. for others.			
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.29	- .31
Tallate, 5% Zn, 50-gal. dms.lb.		.09¾-	—
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.		5.65	- —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.		5.70	- —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, works, frt. alld..lb.		2.00	- 2.25
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.		.06	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.06¼-	—
dlvd., Pac. cst.....	lb.	.06¾-	—
ex whse., Pac. cst.....	lb.	.07	- —
Zirconium hydride, cns., works.	lb.	7.00	- 8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works.....	lb.	3.00	- 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works..ton.		75.00	-100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works.	lb.	1.85	- 2.00

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials will appear next in the April 3 issue of OPD.

Dr. Marvel Receives W.H. Nichols Medal

Dr. Carl Shipp Marvel was presented with the 1944 William H. Nichols Medal of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society at the Hotel Pennsylvania, this city, March 10.

Dr. Marvel is professor of organic chemistry at the University of Illinois, and president-elect of the American Chemical Society. He won the Nichols medal for outstanding contributions to knowledge of the structure of vinyl polymers, long-chain or hooked molecules used as rubber substitutes, in production of plastics, and as thickening and blending agents in chemical manufacturing. Dr. Marvel also was cited for his research in the structure of sulphur dioxide-olefin polymers.

The medal was presented at a dinner at the Hotel Pennsylvania by Dr. William W. Winship, chairman of the Jury of Award. Dr. Marvel in an acceptance address described some of his latest work with vinyl copolymers and sulphur dioxide-olefin polymers, his findings on the structure and information of these chain molecules, and how the monomers or single unit molecules link together.

Milk Sugar Put Under Allocation

Insufficient production of milk sugar has compelled the War Food Administration to issue Food Distribution Order No. 95, by the terms of which the approval of the Director of Food Distribution will be required for the use of milk sugar for any purpose. The order will be effective April 1, and will attempt to remedy, so far as possible, the fact that production of milk sugar in 1944 will be insufficient to meet the requirements of all users.

Deliveries in retail packages for household use, for delivery to retail stores, and for prescriptions are exempted but the quantity of milk sugar to be packaged for those purposes will be limited.

Total 1944 requirements, including those for infant foods, pharmaceuticals, and penicillin are estimated to be more than 15,000,000 pounds, exceeding 1943 output by at least 8,000,000 pounds.

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FOR HIGH TEMPERATURE USES

TAMCO Zircon Refractories give most excellent results in industries such as Aluminum remelting, metaphosphate manufacture, platinum and special alloy melting, high temperature applications, etc.

The properties of TAMCO Zircon Grog type bricks are as follows:

P.C.E. . . . . Above cone 42

Safe Operating Limits . . . . Up to 3500° F.

Thermal Spalling. . . . . 13 cycles (air blast 10 minutes on 10 minutes off at 2500° F.)

Cold Modulus. . . . . 2000 lbs. sq. in.

Hot Modulus @ 2200° F. . . . . 186 lbs. sq. in.

Apparent porosity . . . 24 hours soak—14.7% 5 hours boil—18.0%

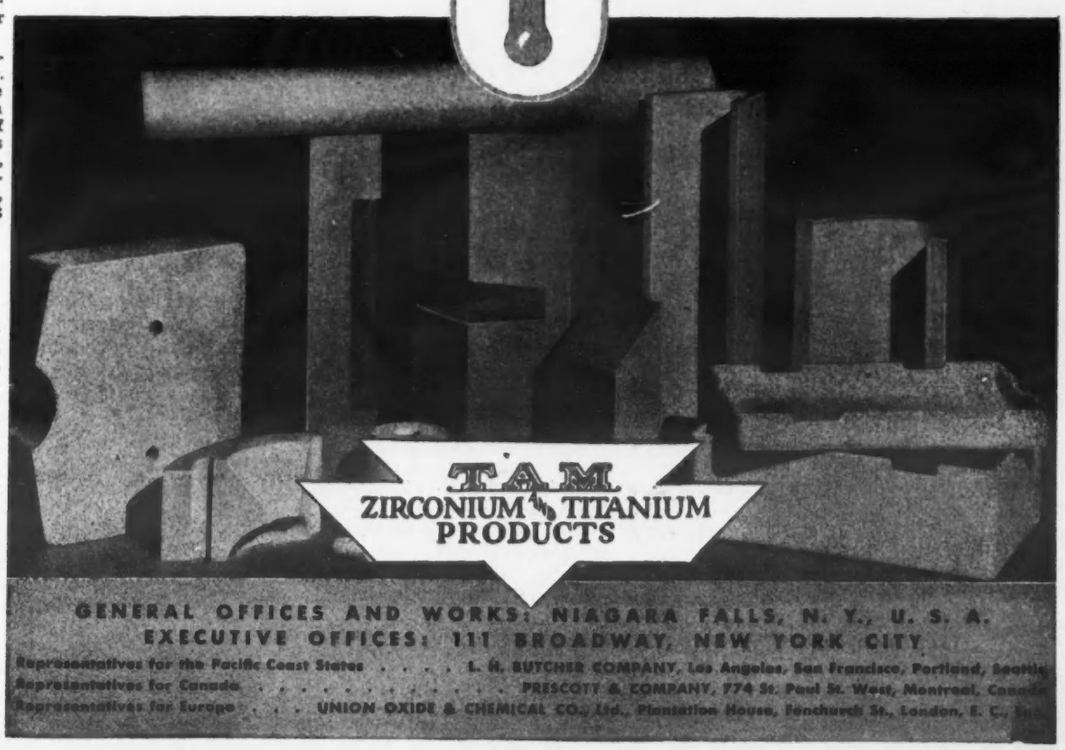
Thermal Conductivity . . . . . 0.005 gm. cal. in G.G.S. system

Deformation under load . . . 25 lbs. per sq. in. 2750° F.—2.72%

Specific gravity . . . . . Bulk 3.13

Zircon is highly resistant to acid reactions. It is not wetted by molten aluminum. Zircon does not grow and is a true super refractory.

TITANIUM
ALLOY MANUFACTURING COMPANY



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"And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us"

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Standardizing Penicillin

Even though much of the back-office and prescription-room production of penicillin on which popular commenters like to dwell will never develop beyond their words, it is highly important that the supplying of this valuable drug be fully safeguarded from the standpoint of public welfare. It is most gratifying then to know that a really scientific process for standardizing penicillin in the United States Pharmacopeia is well along toward completion. The story of this undertaking, which is told briefly on another page, will be cheering to those who, by reason of their high scientific and professional purposes, desire primarily to keep penicillin "ethical" and to protect the public against the inevitable hazards of its prostitution.

A specification may be, as the president of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs delights to declare, "an instrument which binds several individuals into a state of permanent confusion." But, there can be no question of the value and the necessity of official standards for drugs. Perhaps it is because of the long experience of those engaged in drug standardization that U.S.P. and N.F. "specifications" are clearer than most things which have similar force of law.

Progress is reported, quite authoritatively, in the synthesis of penicillin; but, however promising that research may be, it would not be wise to dispense with the standardization of the natural drug, or even to defer it. That does not mean that the standardization should be speeded up with the purpose merely of having a standard, and the work is not being done that way—U.S.P. "specifications" are not made in a hurry. An open conference on the proposed standard is scheduled for next month.

Two schools of thought exist with reference to the chemical study of penicillin. One of these follows the popular belief that synthetic chemistry can do anything that Nature has done. Its adherents look expectantly for complete duplication of penicillin in the laboratory. The other school always remembers quinine. In the attempts to synthesize that drug synthetic organic chemistry really had its beginning—but quinine has not yet been synthesized. Many synthetic antimalarials have been adduced; some of these have won a place in medicine. It is along this line that many researchers in the chemistry of penicillin are looking: they believe that, out of more complete information on the composition of the mold product will come knowledge of chemotherapy which will lead to the discovery of a proflavin compound or other synthetically produced chemical which will possess the therapeutic virtues of penicillin even though dissimilar in chemical composition. At that, the mold process may be slow, but it can be widely operated. That is why a penicillin standard is important.

—O-P-D—

Sausages Soliloquy

Those easychair economists who dissertate on how OPA ought to simplify its procedures—and ease off in its ceilings—just don't know the half of it. There is an appealing sound in saying that OPA ought to adopt some simplification policy of the nature of WPB's M-300; but the functional planes of the two agencies are miles apart.

Rations and tokens and what have you having done what they have to reduce corned beef and cabbage to a mere nostalgic memory of other St. Patrick's Days, the potentialities of such different comestibles as, for example, salami, get wide attention. Thus it is discovered that OPA has a ceiling for soft salami and another ceiling for hard salami, which is 40 percent higher. Soft salami becomes hard salami when it has lost 20 percent of its weight through evaporation of its moisture. It pays—as 40 is to 20—to let it dry. So, it is not strange that OPA has difficulty in seeing that soft salami stays under its own ceiling; sellers tend to price it progressively higher as it dries.

Be that as it may about salami, OPA rules all the way up to sulphonamides are jammed full of "boloney" with no business whatsoever to be there.

—O-P-D—

Competition Will Be Hard

A speaker last week on the postwar outlook in the field of structural iron and steel quite wisely predicted that the postwar years would be an era of extreme competition in prices. He predicted, also, that those who had come into the production of ferrous metals on the crest of war's demands, not having been required to be efficient, would find the postwar market hard sledding. It was his belief that their ignorance of costs and of selling processes would spell their early demise.

It is not necessary to adduce expansive argument of the wisdom of that judgment. It should be clear to everybody that, even though many of the other big producing countries of the world will be out of business for some years after the war, and at the same time will need natural and manufactured and grown materials in their efforts of recovery, there will be so much production facility in this country and so many men to be put to operating it that all available markets will be flooded.

It should not be necessary to say that there will be a lot of markets, as there was twenty-five years ago, which want all sorts of things, but have nothing to use for money in buying them. It should not be necessary to sound a warning against repetition of the profitless prosperity of the big exporting days after the first World War, when United States industry set forth to supply the world—and the rest of the world's business got rich because it paid for only about 10 percent of what this country supplied to world's markets.

The postwar period is going to be no easier in respect of making money than was the prewar period. In truth, it may be substantially harder, at least until the many newcomers in all lines of production and distribution have been taken care of by the time-tried system of shaking and sifting. And it must not now be taken for granted that it is the newcomers who will be eliminated.

—O-P-D—

Postwar House-Building

Predictions with respect to postwar housing problems and programs are very popular. The field is big—housing has been much neglected for two decades or more, and the social sense of better housing has grown much in recent years. The profit is large, so many prophets declare—but these are of the promoter type, rather than the producer. The job is immense—and that is one of the most appealing aspects of housing talk because it promises to help largely in solution of the problem of shifting employment.

Housing is a promising field for postwar enterprise. But, it is a job for which a deal of special and unusual preparation is going to be necessary. Building materials are not going to be as easily got as they were a decade ago when nobody wanted them. Lumber, for example, has become one of the country's rare materials—as anybody who has to pay three or four prices for third or fourth grade boxboard "flooring" knows. Clay products offer puzzling problems of transportation—and, despite the great prevalence of silica among the components of the earth's crust, bricks cannot be made at every crossroads.

Prophecy there is of the big part to be played by plastics as a postwar building material. The prophets in this instance are usually far more poetical than practical. Plastic-paneled rumpusrooms are something to rave about, but their cost would cause some real raving. However, plastics will play a helping hand in postwar housing. They will advance the plywood industry, which makes timber go farther, and they will find a big place as binder in composition sheets made with ground wood from all sorts of otherwise useless scrub growth and with scores of other fillers, mineral, as well as vegetable.

It is to be expected also that the light metals, aluminum and magnesium, will offer desirable materials for use in the finishing of houses. Aluminum might well be expected to replace ceramic articles and even brick as the clay-product building material of the future.

Housing is a good bet in postwar programs. But, it must be approached with many new ideas—not all of them in the realm of modernistic design.

OPD—3-20-1944 33

"SAVE THE SURFACE *and* YOU SAVE ALL"

— the slogan of the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Industry, aptly and succinctly expresses the fact that a coat of paint has a utilitarian as well as an aesthetic purpose and that (except in the case of human beings) this latter purpose is usually secondary.

The protective effect of a coating depends upon its adherence, toughness, flexibility, and resistance to weathering and is determined to a considerable extent by a resin, natural or synthetic, incorporated in the original formulation. Among the organic acids used in preparing synthetic paint and varnish resins FUMARIC ACID has been found particularly valuable in producing the desired characteristics.

We regret exceedingly that present supplies of this important organic acid are insufficient to fill all needs but when our plans for post-war expansion have been carried out there should be ample amounts for all. Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., 81 Maiden Lane, New York 7, or 444 W. Grand Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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SCHOFIELD-DONALD CO., INC. *Magnesium Carbonate*

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MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA
Chromic Acid, Bichromates

DAVIES NITRATE COMPANY, INC. *Potassium Nitrate*

J. T. BAKER CHEMICAL CO. . . . . *Lead Acetate*

DU PONT—Electrochemicals Department
Formaldehyde, Cyanides

L. SONNEBORN SONS, INC. . . . *Mineral Oil, Petrolatum*

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Heavy Chemicals

Among the specialties that attracted attention was soda fluoride. Demand showed evidence of exceeding the supply limit while available stocks assumed a definitely tight position. The recent withdrawal of a producer combined with the heavy call for anhydrous hydrofluoric acid for use in high octane gasoline has retarded efforts to improve the supply conditions of soda. An important price feature was revealed in a downward revision in the tankcar price of aqua ammonia. The market registered a decline of $15 a ton as a result of heavy production of commercial and ordnance material.

Mild weather over the Winter months has allowed producers of calcium chloride to pile up a satisfactory reserve for Summer use. Storage facilities for copper sulphate have been eased by heavy withdrawals for agriculture. Shipments of phosphorus for government use kept the civilian supply at a low ebb. Demand for oxalic acid remained ahead of output.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 89.1 in the week ended March 11, according to the American Paper & Pulp Association. This compares with 88.7 in the previous week and 89.8 percent a year ago.

Offerings of chemicals listed in some of our market reports are being made by the Regional Redistribution Division of the WPB, Empire State Building, New York City. Sales will be made in accordance with WPB regulations governing excess and idle inventories. For other supplies offered by the Memphis A.A.F. depot, address Major Carleton G. George, Air Corps, Contracting Officer, 830 A.A.F., Specialized Depot, 3300 Jackson Blvd., Memphis, Tenn. Bids are expected to close at 12:00 noon, Central Wartime, March 22, 1944.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Ammonia anhydrous, refrigeration grade, $31 per ton, tankcars, works.

Ammonia, aqua, 26°, $15 per ton, tankcars, works.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
169.6	170.6	170.6	170.2

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

Ammonia, Aqua. — Lower prices were registered for 26° material. The market was quoted at $65 a ton in tankcars, works which is a net decline of $15 a ton. The downward revision was the result of increased stocks brought about by heavy production of commercial and ordnance plants.

Ammonia Bisulphate.—Evidence is at hand of an industrial interest in the commercial grade of this material but an adequate source of supply has not been discovered.

Cadmium Nitrate.—A lot of 9,000 pounds was found in excess inventories and offered for sale by the Regional Redistribution Division of WPB.

Calcium Carbide. — According to amendment 107 to revised supplementary regulation 14 to the GMPR, effective March 22, 1944, the maximum prices in effect for sales of calcium carbide by the Defense Supplies Corporation will also apply to sales made by Rubber Reserve Company, another Government agency, the OPA announced. This action will permit Rubber Reserve Company to dispose of excess quantities of calcium carbide acquired through its arrangements for procurement of acetylene for use in the rubber program in the production of neoprene. Memphis AAF Depot offered for sale in 100 pound drums, lot 1—264,300 pounds, f.o.b. Springfield, Ill., lot 2—4,200 pounds, f.o.b. Atlanta, Ga., lot 3—214,400 pounds, f.o.b. Columbus, Ohio. Bids should be entered on pound basis. Specific address given above.

Cobalt Acetate.—Some excess inventory stock amounting to 500 pounds was offered by the Regional Redistribution Division of WPB.

Copper Chloride. — Redistribution Division of WPB offered 4,400 pounds of copper (cuprous) chloride from excess inventories.

Copper Oxide, Black.—Excess inventories gave up 1,100 pounds of this material which was offered for sale by the Regional Redistribution Division of WPB.

Copper Sulphate. — Shipments for agricultural use continued to involve a satisfactory tonnage. Production, combined with reserve stocks appeared sufficient to meet the season's requirements without much difficulty. Export inquiry for Central America and the West Indies remained fairly active. Redistribution Division of WPB offered for sale 2,250 pounds of crystals from excess inventories.

Fluorspar. — Production this year was estimated to exceed 500,000 tons by WPB. Consumption of the metallurgical grade was estimated at 255,000 tons for the year with acid grades at 168,500 tons. No estimates were available for the ceramic grades but it was expected that consumption will remain at the current level of about 3,000 tons a month.

Manganese Acetate.—WPB located 15,000 pounds of this material and offered the same for sale through their Regional Redistribution Division.

Phosphorus.—As long as the major part of production is routed to the government stockpile, there is little chance of the market relaxing from its tight position. Military requirements are responsible for the tension reflected in supply sources and until this is relieved, there seems to be little chance of any permanent improvement in the market's position. Short supplies of paper, glue and lumber are handicapping match manufacturers WPB announced. One manufacturer asserted that unless the question as to priority rating of boxboard for book matches could be decided favorably he would be forced to close down within the next few weeks.

Potassium Metabisulphite. — Memphis AAF Depot offered for sale in one pound bottles—lot 1—6,000 pounds anhydrous, powdered 24 bottles to case, f.o.b. Topeka, Kansas. Lot 2—17,800 pounds, same as above, South Bend, Indiana. Bids should be entered on pound basis. Specific address in paragraph above.

Soda Ash.—Consuming demand continued heavy. Some producers were practically on even beam with contract schedules while others remained behind on deliveries but the backlog of orders was narrowed down considerably. Bulk ash seemed to be in better supply than ash in bags. While the market is gradually assuming a more favorable position, progress has been retarded by manpower shortage.

Soda Caustic.—Producers have continued to improve their shipping position. The regular demand is absorbing material about as fast as made but the delivery schedule is much more normal than in ash. While the process of satisfying shortshipped orders is going on, there is no desire for new business at this time. Solid and flaked were in a tighter condition than liquid.

Soda Formate.—Supply situation reported comfortable to meet current demand. This material has always been a small lot proposition with activity much greater when the textile mills produce color fabrics instead of the military drab cloth. Some business was reported to tanneries who use the chrome process, while scattered transactions were noted for the manufacture of wallpaper.

Soda Fluoride.—This market has not relaxed from its former tight position. Available supplies remained relatively low with demand sufficiently active to check any reserve accumulation. The market has not felt the full impact of the insecticide demand to date, although this is expected to materialize some time late next month. Under such influences the price structure continued firm.

Soda Hyposulphite. — Memphis AAF Depot offered 57,400 pounds, pea

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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Duff Chemical Company, Inc.
247 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

crystals. Condition damaged by moisture but can be satisfactorily used after regrinding and repackaging, f.o.b. South Bend, Indiana. Bids should be entered pound basis for all of this lot. Specific address given above.

Soda Phosphate Dibasic.—Memphis AAF Depot offered Lot 1, packed in 300-pound barrels—355,175 pounds, f.o.b. Joliet, Ill. Lot 2—100,000 pounds, same packing, f.o.b. Sacramento, Cal. Enter bids on pound basis. Specific address given above.

Acids

Formic.—Market position was reported firm under a fair miscellaneous consuming inquiry. Activity was chiefly in small lots, while the supply situation was able to supply wants promptly. The textile trade was not represented to any unusual extent as the call for color fabrics has been constantly diminishing in favor of military goods.

Oxalic.—Situation remained firm and tight. Material was obtainable if the buyer was satisfied to wait. Demand kept above the production limit with output in some instances sold well into May. Recent opening of new consuming channels has increased pressure upon production and held the supply position uncertain.

Phosphoric.—Slight easement in the supply condition was reported, although the market was described as tight for the technical grades. Occasional carlots have reached the market but demand was sufficient to prevent any accumulation of stocks.

Sulphuric.—Slow but persistent improvement in the general supply situation was reported. Production of superphosphate in January was about the same as December, but the distribution of sulphuric acid was reported 20,000 tons greater. In some sections, more notably in the Southeast, more sulphuric acid was available than the fertilizer manufacturers could use. Similar conditions did not prevail in the East, although the supply tension seemed to point toward easement.

Insecticides

Office of Price Administration has granted an increase in maximum prices for agricultural dusts mixed with rotenone to Western sellers whose prices were frozen at unduly low levels in the original regulation governing prices of these products. Specific prices will now permit a Western producer a margin above direct manufacturing costs comparable to the average margin prevailing on rotenone dusts in the Eastern States. This action will forestall a threatened shortage of the product.

According to a report from La Porto, Texas, a new plant will shortly be constructed by a prominent chemical company for the manufacture of phenothiazin. This chemical will be used for ridding livestock of internal parasites which normally cost the nation an estimated $125,000,000 damage annually. The plant will be designed for large-scale peacetime development.

Need of a program for joint international attack on a common foe—the spruce budworm, which in the past five years has killed standing timber valued at $30,000,000 in the Province of Ontario and which now threatens much needed spruce-fir pulpwood forests in New England and the Lake States, is being considered by Canadian and U. S. forestry services. It was agreed that the pest had become a threat to pulpwood production, not only during the war but also afterward.

Smaller War Plants Corp. Services Summarized

OPD Washington Bureau

The Smaller War Plants Corporation has prepared a booklet summarizing the services small manufacturers may receive. This booklet describes the organization of the Technical Advisory Service and the cooperative plan by which assistance is obtained. It outlines procedure through which Smaller War Plants Corporation will assist businessmen in evaluating and obtaining access to patents held by the Alien Property Custodian and the possible new products and inventive ideas submitted to other governmental agencies. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained from any of the 115 SWPC field offices or from:—Technical Advisory Service, Smaller War Plants Corporation, HOLC building, Washington, 25, D. C.

New 'Freon-12' Plant Goes Into Production

A new plant of Kinetic Chemicals, Inc., for the production of "Freon-12" fluorine refrigerant, used as the propellant in aerosol insecticide dispensers in the Army and Navy and also in refrigeration equipment of the armed forces, has just gone into operation at Carney's Point, N. J., a month ahead of schedule.

Ansul Names Ehman Ass't Research Director

Philip J. Ehman, a research chemist with Ansul Chemical Company, Marinette, Wis., for eight years, has been named assistant research director according to H. V. Higley, president of the company. Dr. Walter O. Walker is Director of Research and Development.

Chemical Engineering Aids Offered Pratt Course

For demobilized war veterans, women and others not subject to military service, the School of Science and Technology of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, in cooperation with the United States Office of Education will offer a concentrated, 600-hour course in chemical engineering aids, beginning March 27, Prof. Kenneth E. Quier, institutional representative in charge of war training courses, has announced. Applicants may register at 7 p.m. March 21 in the school office, 195 Grand avenue, Brooklyn.

Polyvinyl Resins Described in Booklet

Description of the unique group of polyvinyl resins and plastics which it has recently developed and offered for distribution to industrial users under the trade name GEON is contained in an unusually attractive four-page folder issued by the chemical division of the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, and available upon request.

Reichhold Booklet Issued

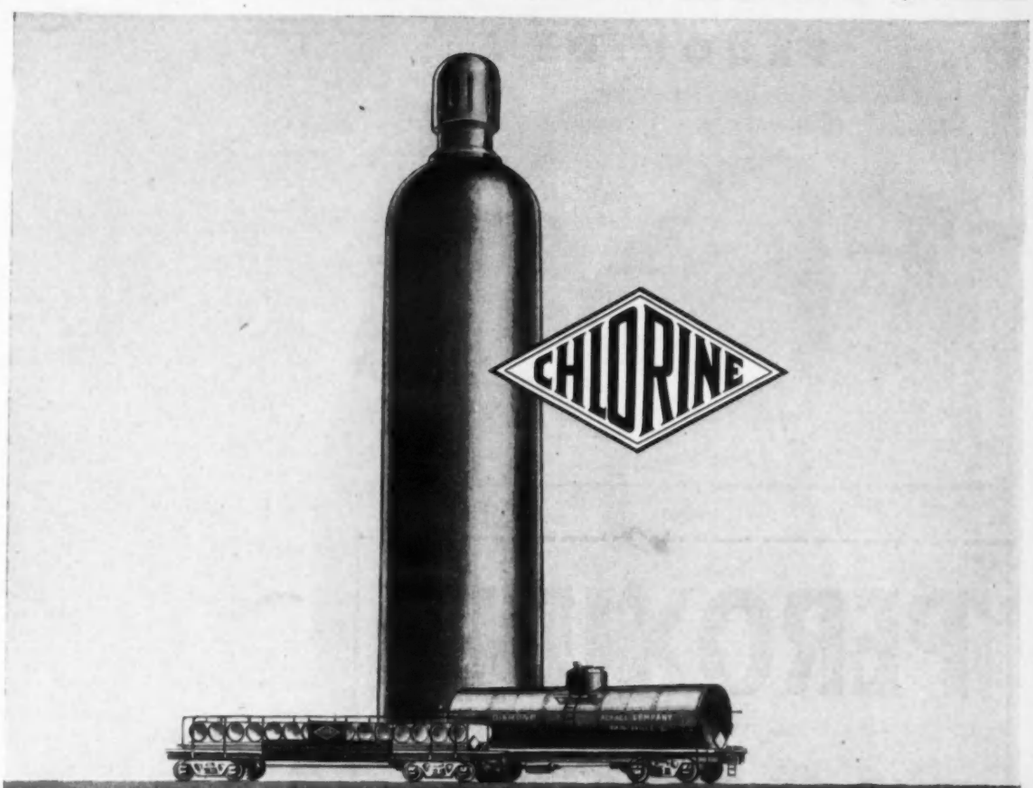
Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., Detroit, has released its March issue of "By Gum!". It discusses advances in paint technology.

Phila. Chemical Club Views Mechanical Cow

The regular monthly meeting of the Philadelphia Chemical Club was held in Kuglers Restaurant March 13 with an attendance approximating 100. W. R. E. Andrews, of the Andrews Sales Company, Philadelphia, and salesmanager for the Brooklyne Chemical Works, Baltimore, presided. The speaker was Dr. Cecil Rhodes who discussed and demonstrated the "Mechanical Cow." Dr. Rhodes told the meeting how various army camps and naval aircraft and ships were equipped with a "Mechanical Cow."

Toxic Dusts, Gases Safety Standards Set

The American Standards Association has approved the American standard allowable concentration of oxides of nitrogen, the thirteenth in a series of standards setting safe limits for the presence of toxic dusts and gases in the air of industrial workshops.



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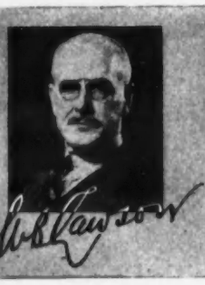

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AND OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC PERCOMPOUNDS

Buffalo Electro-Chemical Company, Inc.
BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Alkali Trade Restrictions Charged

—Continued from page 3

the present day, the defendants have engaged in an unlawful combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce in alkalies, and that the defendants and coconspirators have been, and the defendants now are, parties to contracts, agreements and understandings in violation of the Sherman act. This continuing agreement, it is alleged, provides:—

(1) That Alkasso, Calkex, their respective members, ICI, I. G. Farben, and Belgian Solvay not compete with each other in the sale of alkalies in any market of the world outside of the United States, and that ICI, I. G. Farben and Belgian Solvay refrain from importing alkalies into the United States;

(2) That Alkasso, Calkex, and their respective members be assigned certain marketing areas as their exclusive territory (including the United States) and that ICI, I. G. Farben, and Belgian Solvay refrain from exporting alkalies to such territory and prevent other European manufacturers from doing so;

(3) That exclusive market areas be assigned to ICI (the British Empire, exclusive of Canada), I. G. Farben (Scandinavia), and Belgian Solvay (Continental Europe ,exclusive of the Scandinavian countries), and that Alkasso and Calkex and their respective members refrain from exporting alkalies to such territories and prevent other American manufacturers from doing so.

(4) That the rest of the world markets be shared jointly by Alkasso, Calkex, their respective members, and ICI, with competition therein eliminated by allocating quotas to British and American companies and limiting their exports to certain fixed percentages of the total sold in such areas and by agreeing among themselves on the prices at which alkalies are sold in such markets;

(5) That Alkasso, Calkex, and their respective members prevent other American manufacturers and dealers from exporting to joint territory except in compliance with quota and price agreements fixed for such markets.

(6) That Alkasso, Calkex, and their respective members conduct their export trade and utilize the aforesaid arrangements and their practices thereunder in such manner as to enhance, stabilize, and maintain at uniform and non-competitive levels the prices at which caustic soda is sold in the United States.

Relief Sought

The relief sought by the complaint is the abrogation of the "illegal contracts and agreements" and a permanent injunction against the defendants restraining them from violating the Sherman act. The government also asks that the defendants be enjoined from entering into any future contract, agreement, or understanding with any foreign company in any manner restricting their exports of alkalies from the United States by division of export markets, allocation of territories, fixing of prices in export sales, or fixing or observing any export quotas.

The government further asks that the domestic defendants be enjoined from selling alkalies exported from the United States in any foreign markets through ICI (NY) or through any agent or dealer selling alkalies for or on behalf of ICI or ICI (NY).

The case was handled for the Department of Justice by Herbert A. Berman, Patrick A. Gibson, and Harold L. Schilz, special assistants to the attorney-general, under the direction of Assistant Attorney-General Wendell Berge.

Obituaries

Alfred V. Bowen

A. V. Bowen, purchasing agent for almost twenty-five years of the John Lucas & Co., Gibbsboro, N. J., plant, died March 11 in his home in Chester, Pa. He was sixty-two years of age.

Mr. Bowen worked successfully as a stenographer in the vice-president and general manager's office, in the industrial department and as office manager. In October, 1919, he was transferred to the purchasing department where he assumed the duties of assistant purchasing agent, only to become the purchasing agent a short time later. He had been associated with John Lucas & Co. for thirty-three years.

Surviving is his widow.

Charles W. Brown

Charles W. Brown, manager of the Chicago branch of Innis, Speiden & Co., died in Chicago March 15. He was sixty-four years of age.

Mr. Brown had been associated with the Innis, Speiden organization since 1907. During all of the time of this association he had been active in the Chicago and Middlewest territory.

Joseph B. Eastman

Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation, died in a hospital in Washington, March 15. He was sixty-one years of age. Death was due to a coronary occlusion, or block in the artery that leads to the heart.

Born in Katonah, N. Y., his first association with transport was when he was called in by Boston street car employees' unions in a wage dispute. Later he served as a member of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission until 1919, when President Wilson appointed him to the Interstate Commerce Commission. He remained a member of the ICC until his death.

In 1933 President Roosevelt named Mr. Eastman co-ordinator of railroads, to aid the transportation systems in weathering the depression. He held this post until it was abolished in 1936.

Bernard Martin Douglas, associated with the perfumery industry for half a century, the last twenty-seven years as an officer and director of Bourjois, Inc., and Chanel, Inc., died March 16

Thomas M. Finney, manufacturer of cosmetics and founder of the California Cosmetic Association, died recently. He was seventy-two years of age.

Richard K. Fendall, a paint merchant for more than forty years, died March 14 in West Sayville, L. I. He was seventy-one years of age.

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FLOTATION AGENTS

ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

AMMONIA LIQUOR

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA

AMMONIUM NITRATE

ARCADIAN* THE AMERICAN NITRATE OF SODA

*Trade-mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

THE BARRETT COMPANY, LTD., 5551 St. Hubert St., Montreal, Que.

Awarded to the men and women of the Barrett Frankford Chemicals plant for excellence in the production of war materials.

Barrett

ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT BASIC BUSINESSES

Coaltar Chemicals

Essential requirements for coaltar products and the increasing labor pinch in producing plants continue to hold practically the entire list of such materials in tight supply. Price-wise the market remains steady. Compounds particularly short in supply are naphthalene, quinoline and the solvents. All of the latter are important blending agents for the manufacture of high-octane aviation gasolines, and benzol also is the basic material for the styrene consumed in the synthetic rubber program.

Among the coaltar derivatives exhibiting somewhat less tight supply positions are cresylic acid and the cresols, the picolines, and pyridine. Creosote oil, phenol, and pitch are maintaining their comfortable supply characteristics. Hydrogenated solvents, except in the case of cyclohexanone, are available in normal quantities without delay. The majority of the coaltar acids and intermediates are difficult to obtain on prompt shipment. Movement in the dyestuffs and colors is routine.

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Coaltar.—Material continues to move to refining and processing plants as produced. Market stable, with most original source selling prices firm at levels established by specific price control order. The weekly production data which formerly appeared in these paragraphs now appears on page 4.

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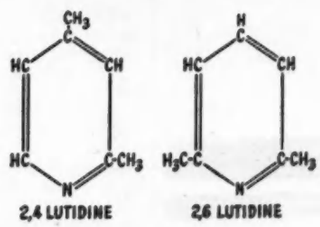

2,4 LUTIDINE 2,6 LUTIDINE

Grades Available—2,4 lutidine distilling 90% within 2°C.
—2,6 lutidine 95% minimum purity.

Properties: (Pure Compounds)

	2,6-Lutidine	*2,4-Lutidine*
Molecular Weight	107.15	107.15
Freezing Point	—6.0°C.	below —60°C.
Boiling Point	142.9°C.	158.3°C.
Specific Gravity	.928 at 25°C./4°C.	.927 at 25°C./4°C.
State	Liquid	Liquid

Solubility: *2,6-Lutidine*—very soluble in water and in most organic solvents including alcohols, hydrocarbons, ketones and ethers. *2,4-Lutidine*—soluble to the extent of about 15% in water. Very soluble in most organic solvents such as alcohols, hydrocarbons, ketones, and ethers.

Uses: 2,4 Lutidine is suggested for use in the synthesis of dyes, pharmaceuticals, or other organic chemicals. 2,6 Lutidine is suggested for use in rubber, insecticide, chemical, dye, and pharmaceutical manufacture.

Koppers will be glad to submit samples on these and other tar bases, including 2° and denaturing pyridine; alpha, beta and gamma picolines; and quinoline; and on naphthalene, industrial pitches and other coal tar derivatives.—Koppers Company, Tar and Chemical Division, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KOPPERS

THE INDUSTRY THAT SERVES ALL INDUSTRY

BARRETT CHEMICALS FOR INDUSTRY

PHENOLS

CRESOLS

CRESYLIC ACIDS

CHLORINATED TAR ACIDS

BARRETAN*

PICKLING INHIBITORS

BENZOL

TOLUOL

XYLOL

SOLVENT NAPHTHA

HI-FLASH SOLVENT

NAPHTHALENE

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE

DIBUTYL PHTHALATE

PYRIDINES

TAR ACID OILS

CREOSOTE OIL

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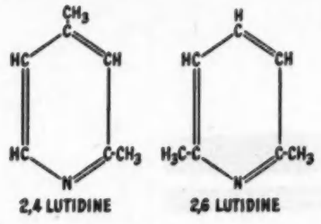

2,4 LUTIDINE 2,6 LUTIDINE

Grades Available—2,4 lutidine distilling 90% within 2°C.
—2,6 lutidine 95% minimum purity.

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Specific Gravity	.928 at 25°C./4°C.	.927 at 25°C./4°C.
State	Liquid	Liquid

Solubility: *2,6-Lutidine*—very soluble in water and in most organic solvents including alcohols, hydrocarbons, ketones and ethers. *2,4-Lutidine*—soluble to the extent of about 15% in water. Very soluble in most organic solvents such as alcohols, hydrocarbons, ketones, and ethers.

Uses: 2,4 Lutidine is suggested for use in the synthesis of dyes, pharmaceuticals, or other organic chemicals. 2,6 Lutidine is suggested for use in rubber, insecticide, chemical, dye, and pharmaceutical manufacture.

Koppers will be glad to submit samples on these and other tar bases, including 2° and denaturing pyridine; alpha, beta and gamma picolines; and quinoline; and on naphthalene, industrial pitches and other coal tar derivatives.—
Koppers Company, Tar and Chemical Division, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KOPPERS

THE INDUSTRY THAT SERVES ALL INDUSTRY

Wood Preservative Group Formed by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

Appointment of an industry advisory committee on wood preserving has been announced by the Office of Price Administration. The committee, composed of executives of eleven concerns which preservatively treat forest products, will hold an organizational meeting at 10:00 a.m., Monday, March 20, 1944, at the Missouri Athletic Association, St. Louis, Mo. Peter A. Stone, price executive of the Lumber Branch, Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., will represent the OPA National Office at the meeting. Members of the committee are:—

R. F. Dreitzler, of the West Coast Wood Preserving Company, Seattle, Wash.; D. B. Frampton, of D. B. Frampton & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. F. Linthicum, of the American Lumber & Treating Company, Chicago; E. J. Littleton, of the Indiana Wood Preserving Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; R. S. Manley, of the Texas Creosoting Company, Orange, Tex.; E. J. McGehee, of the Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; V. G. Oliver, of the Crosby Lumber & Manufacturing Company, Crosby, Miss.; J. S. Penny, of the T. J. Moss Tie Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. P. Pond, of J. H. Baxter & Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; E. H. Pritchett, of the Southwestern Creosoting Company, Muskogee, Okla., and J. F. Renfro, of the Taylor-Colquitt Company, Spartanburg, S. C.

Coaltar Chemicals

—*Continued from page 41*

Coaltar Colors

main in effect for some months. Market tone firm.

Overall demand for dyestuffs and coaltar colors continues active. As for many weeks past, essential war needs, particularly in the textile field, are responsible for the majority of material moving from producers plants. Expansion of manufacture in civilian textile and other color-using fields is being increasingly deterred by shortage of plant labor. Call for paper and leather colors remains below normal.

Anseo and Ozalid divisions of the General Aniline & Film Corporation, Binghamton, N. Y., have been awarded the Army-Navy "E."

General Chemical Detroit Works Awarded 'E'

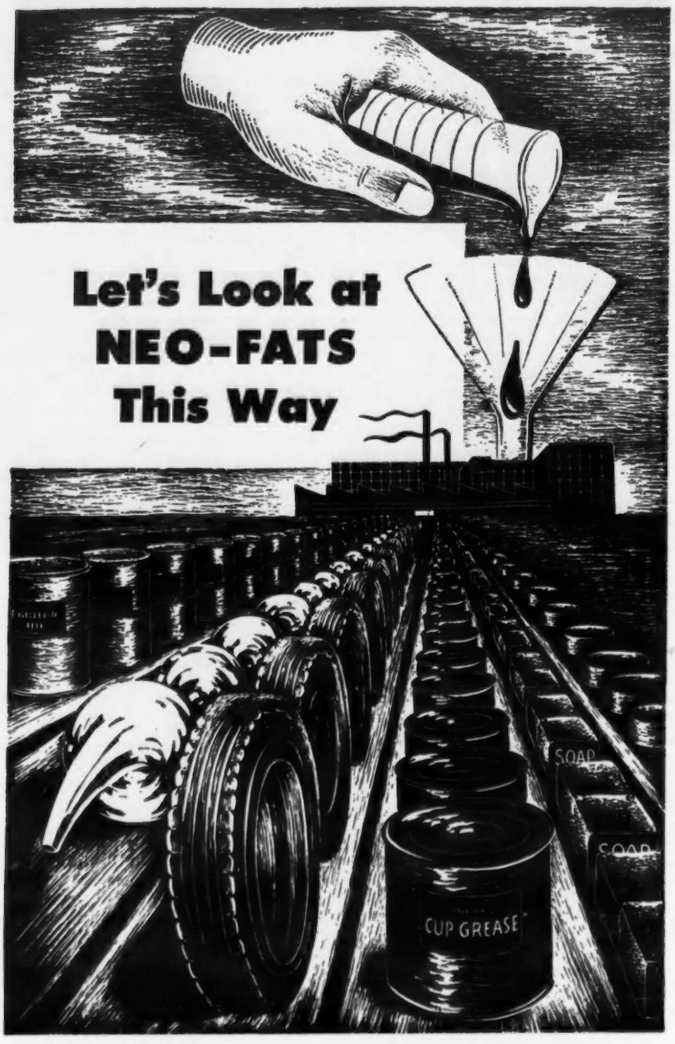
The Army-Navy Production Award will be made at the Detroit works of the General Chemical Company, this city, March 24, according to H. O. C. Ingraham, president. The award ceremonies will take place at the plant, 800 Hawks avenue, River Rouge, Mich.

F. H. Nichols

Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey C. Beeson, executive officer, District No. 1, of the Sixth Service Command, United States Army, will present the award and acceptance will be made by F. H. Nichols, vice-president of the General Chemical Company.

Gas Technology Institute Drops Educational Program

The Institute of Gas Technology at Illinois Institute of Technooly will devote its activities exclusively to research for the duration, it has been announced by John I. Yellott, director. The educational program of the Gas Institute has been suspended, for recent selective service orders have ruled that graduate students in engineering and science are no longer eligible for deferments.



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Neo-Fats include not only mixed fatty acids, but also *pure* fatty acids...produced *exclusively* by Armour and Company through fractionation. This process separates natural mixed fatty acids into their individual pure fatty acids...most fractions reaching a concentration of 90% to 95%.

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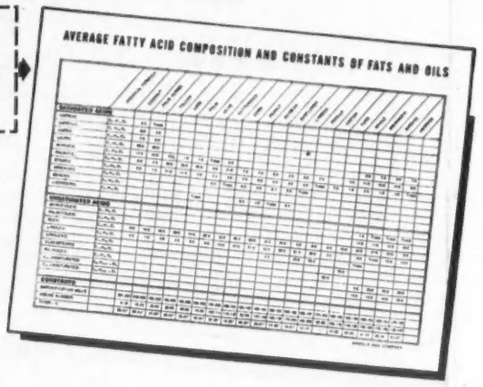

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Protective Coatings Materials

Cheered by the steadily mounting demand for their paints, varnishes and painters' supplies since the outset of this year, and exhilarated by the brightening prospect for an exceptionally large amount of maintenance painting on residences and other privately-owned buildings, this Spring, retail paint dealers have added materially to their stocks within the past fortnight.

Their increasing purchases have been reflected in a notably accelerated and expanded movement of these finished and semi-finished paint products from wholesalers' stores and a commensurately amplified call by these middlemen upon the makers of all manner of protective coatings for greater quantities of ready-for-application goods. This, in turn, has sent the paint, varnish and lacquer manufacturers into the markets for raw materials in search of pigments, fillers, extenders, colors, binders and solvents on a more extensive scale than for several weeks past, resulting in materially augmented activity in almost all lines of protective coatings materials.

All of which augurs well for the attainment of the objective of hugely amplified sales on civilian account which are now recognized by the trade as necessary to compensate for the inevitable waning of distinctly military business in the concluding months, and possibly earlier, this year.

In meeting this rising volume of civilian orders, however, all branches of the paint and varnish trade continue to labor under the severe handicaps of diminishing skilled labor and relatively small immediately available supplies of materials in various lines, notably titanium, spirit soluble gums and other natural and synthetic resins, chrome colors, glues and adhesives, which have not yet been entirely offset by the few instances of a gradual lifting of restrictions on civilian uses of drying oils, glycerine, shellac and a few other materials wherein the war procurements have begun to taper off or government stockpiles have proven needlessly excessive.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

With a further amplification of domestic production recently disclosed and with a supply of metallic lead in WPB's stockpile sufficient for all now foreseeable war and civilian needs, no difficulties are presented to oxidizers and other lead pigment makers in filling their requirements in pig lead. The domestic output of lead for January in terms of recoverable metal is reported by the Bureau of Mines as amounting to 38,325 short tons, showing an increase of 409 tons or 1.08 percent from last December's production. Prices of pig lead have remained unchanged for the week March 10-17 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

Despite the plethora of zinc ore awaiting refining and evidence of a recent slight further gain in domestic production of metallic zinc, zinc slabs continue in scanty supply and hence still held under allocation control. Domestic output for January in terms of recoverable metal, calculated from the production of zinc concentrates by mills, is reported by the Bureau of Mines to have reached a total of 64,894 tons, an increase of 1,020 tons over last December's yield of 63,874 tons. Quotations for zinc slabs have remained unaltered for the week March 10-17 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Pigments

Blue Lead.—Moving with steadily increasing vigor and volume into both war and civilian channels. Prices well maintained.

Lead Titanate.—Mounting buying interest manifested in this pigment on all scores. Tone firm.

Litharge.—Continuing to move uninterruptedly on both military and civilian accounts. Market steady.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Casein, imported, delivered, New York, ½c. per lb.
Dibutyl phthalate, 0.10c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, E to N, 2c. to 10c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

Alphapinene, ¼c. per gal.
Rosin, gum, B and WG, 1c. to 3c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, ¼c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

Lithopone.—In unabatedly brisk call, with the titanated grades in keenest demand. Although supplies are somewhat restricted by the unabated shortage in zinc sulphide and titanium dioxide, suppliers are still generally able to fill all orders.

Orange Mineral.—A moderate-sized business continues to be transacted in this pigment. Tone holding firm.

Red Lead.—Goodly buying interest still shown in this material. No change pricewise.

Titanium Dioxide.—To date there has been no substantial easing of the tight supply situation in TiO_2. Producers continue vainly trying to satisfy the trade with the relatively small quantity of this whitening agent in pure form and in the pigments containing 12 percent and over of titanium dioxide after filling all rated orders, in accordance with WPB's conservation order.

White Lead.—Still manifesting a sizable buying movement on both war production and civilian accounts. Market firm.

Zinc Oxide.—Continues to be characterized by unabated tension in its supply situation. Lead-free grades are still under allocation control, and leaded grades, though not hampered by allocation, are rather sparingly offered. Prices strongly maintained throughout the list.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—Both Canadian and domestic materials continue moving steadily into consuming channels with prices firmly held.

Barytes.—Despite the shortage in Tennessee and Georgia dryground grades, the market is still fairly well supplied with waterground grades from Missouri. Prices firmly maintained.

Chalk.—Moving only in routine fashion. Tone steady.

China Clay.—Fair-sized buying interest still exhibited in both domestic and imported grades. Prices well maintained.

Diatomaceous Earth.—Steady flow of this material noted into consuming channels. Market stable.

Mica.—A fairly keen demand from the paint trade is reported in dryground as well as in waterground scrap mica with an especially brisk movement noted in pulverized grades. The recent tightness has been relieved in the supply situation and offerings are now sufficient to meet the current call.

A supplemental order to WPB's conservation order M-101-a has just been issued, imposing restrictions on the use of certain kinds of mica splittings —a form of strategic mica.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Alkali Blue.—Moving steadily into consuming channels. Tone steady.

Bone Blacks.—Continue in good demand, with prices well maintained.

Carbon Blacks.—A further lowering of inventories of carbon blacks is looked for in the soon-forthcoming statistics on operations in this field within the past month. Buying of furnace blacks, easy processing blacks and medium processing blacks by synthetic rubber manufacturers is resulting in a veritable boilover in the market and, despite a further expansion of production facilities for the making of furnace blacks, stocks on hand are being reduced to levels suggestive of possible exhaustion within the relatively near future. The paint trade con-

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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tinues to buy moderately of channel blacks.

Chrome Colors. — Producers of chrome green, chrome yellow, chrome orange, molybdate chrome orange and hydrated chromium oxide are greatly restricted in filling civilian orders for these colors, inasmuch as purchasers are limited to 25 percent of their aggregate consumption in 1941. In zinc chromate yellow, which together with chromium oxide yellow is under allocation control, still greater difficulty is being experienced by suppliers in catering to consumers outside war procurement agencies, as supplies have been so greatly reduced that they sometimes are not sufficient to permit the filling of orders in their entirety even after WPB authorization has been obtained. WPB's New York Regional Redistribution Division is offering 7,000 pounds of molybdate orange MRS-12-2801.

Driers and Flatteners

Tallates are moving in steadily mounting volume, replacing naphthenates to an even greater extent than hitherto since authorizations for the purchase of tallates are being granted somewhat less freely by WPB, because of the recent tightening of the naphthenic acid supply situation. But WPB's New York Regional Redistribution Division is offering 10,000 pounds of copper naphthenate tallate from its idle or excess stocks.

Among the flatteners and jellyfiers, stearates are still the leaders in point of popularity, being sold by their producers in numerous instances two and even three months ahead. Laurates continue in moderate inquiry.

Lacquer Materials

Butyl Acetate.—Applicants for lacquer solvents under conservation orders M-159 and M-327 controlling distribution of normal and secondary butyl alcohol and butyl acetate, and ethyl acetate and isopropyl acetate are being cautioned by the WPB to pay stricter attention to the special instructions that have been in effect since the first of February in applying for these materials. Some applicants neglect to file the four copies of WPB form 2945 now required; fail to use the protective coatings end use list; use end-use code numbers without describing the end-use; are showing by percentage instead of by volume the amount of solvent required for each end-use; are using symbols from priorities regulation 10, which has been obsolete for more than a year, and are using MRO symbols, CMP symbols, or preference ratings instead of end use information. The symbols and preference rating information is unnecessary because allocations are made solely upon the basis of end use. In the future all incorrect applications are to be returned.

Dibutyl Phthalate.—Revised calculations on butyl alcohol costs in the previous month put the lowest individual manufacturer's price of this material in tankcars at 19.5c. per pound from March 10 to April 9. Tankcar quotations range from 19.5c. to 23.5c. per pound. Lowest quotation in the previous period was 19.4c.

Naval Stores

Trading in naval stores was moderate and spasmodic during the week. Buyers continued to manifest an active inquiry for actual and nearby requirements. Interest in gum turpentine was more active from the paint trade for Spring needs, though business was limited as yet. Export inquiry for both rosin and turpentine has been quite active, but purchases were confined to limited lots. Rosin was firm with offerings locally and at primary centers restricted to moderate quantities.

Office of Price Administration announced that the phrase "current market price" as used in the rosin size price regulation means the price quoted for gum rosin on the Savannah Cotton and Naval Stores Exchange on the business day immediately preceding the day on which a manufacturer accepts an order for rosin size. The change in the wording in the regulation was made to conform with the trade practice of using the Exchange price on any given day the price established on the preceding day on which the Exchange was open, because producers of rosin size do not receive the market quotations for gum rosin until mid-afternoon of the same day.

Turpentine.—While trading locally was mainly in small lots for immediate needs, the market was strong reflecting the firmness in the South. Offerings continued light. Export inquiry was quite active, but business was restricted.

Savannah, Mar. 10.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons		Barrels		
	Cents.	Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Monday ..	76¾	...	7	194	37,743
Tuesday ..	76¾	...	7	162	37,588
Wednesday.	76½	20	7	320	37,275
Thursday..	76½	...	...	...	37,275
Friday ...	76½	800	...	534	36,741

Rosin.—Small lots were in steady call on the spot. Prices were well held for grades. Offerings from the South were also limited and readily absorbed.

Savannah, Mar. 17.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$4.00	$4.00	$4.00	$4.00	$4.00
D	4.32	4.32	4.32	4.32	4.32
E	4.60	4.60	4.62	4.62	4.62
F	4.70	4.70	4.75	4.75	4.75
G	4.75	4.75	4.76	4.76	4.75
H	4.75	4.75	4.76	4.76	4.75
I	4.75	4.75	4.76	4.76	4.75
K	4.81	4.81	4.85	4.85	4.85
M	4.86	4.86	4.90	4.90	4.90
N	4.97	4.97	4.97	4.97	4.98
WG	6.63	6.63	6.63	6.63	6.69
WW	6.67	6.67	6.67	6.67	6.67
X	6.67	6.67	6.67	6.67	6.67
	Barrels				
Sales	158	...	236	...	315
Receipts	...	45	92	...	61
Shipments	200	499	446	527	455
Stocks	20,889	20,435	20,081	19,554	19,100

Other Naval Stores

Pitch.—Moderate quantities were in demand for actual needs. Prices were unchanged and firm.

Tar.—Demand was quiet. Inquiry was somewhat improved for nearby delivery.

Shellac

With signs suggesting some improvement, if not actual increase, in the availability of shellac, the market continued its routine and exceptionally well-stabilized way during the past week. While there will be a larger use permitted as regards the exceptionally high grades of orange shellac, those grades most important for the production of bleached shellac, and shellac varnish, will probably continue in tight position for an indefinite period of time.

Varnish Gums

Asphaltum.—A keen demand is noted throughout the market for asphalts and suppliers are having considerable difficulty in meeting all requests. The recent tension in the petroleum asphalts has been somewhat relieved of late by a freer movement from producing points in the United States and Mexico but gilsonite is still in meager supply because of a complete halting of shipments resulting from a shortage of labor.

Copal.—Varnish makers and manufacturers of resin emulsion paints continue to make moderate purchases of Congo copal and the supply situation is comparatively easy in these natural resins, although extremely tight in the spirit soluble copals. No import licenses, for the bringing in of the latter gums from Allied reoccupied lands have yet been granted.

Synthetic Resins

Users of synthetic resin finishes, lacquers and lacquer thinners have been notified by the Protective Coatings Section of the Chemicals Bureau of the War Production Board that they must give complete end-use information to their protective coating suppliers when placing orders for these products. Inasmuch as lacquers, most synthetic finishes and many special

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For rust inhibitive and anti-corrosive primers

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coatings and varnishes contain one or more allocated raw materials, the WPB officials have explained that protective coatings manufacturers cannot supply such products until WPB has approved, upon application, the specific end-uses to which the products will be put.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—Additional arrivals of Argentine casein, totaling 20,638 bags, weighing approximately 1,245 long tons, have enlivened the scene but, as these cargoes had been sold far in advance of their materialization here, they have led only to a small measure of resale business. Import licenses for an aggregate of 6,000 tons for the first quarter of this year have now been almost exhausted and no licenses have yet been granted for the second quarter.

Offerings of Argentine casein are again being made on c.i.f. New York basis, instead of on f.o.b. source basis, as had been the trade practice for several months past. The current quotation on the delivered basis is 11½c. per pound, compared with the previous quotation of 9½c. at source.

Glues.—The principal development of the past week in the market for bone and hide glues and adhesives has been the extension by the Office of Price Administration to manufacturers of adhesives made from hide glues of the same privilege of advancing prices of their products produced with imported materials commensurately with the percentages of such imported materials employed in the manufacture of their finished products as OPA had granted to manufacturers of hide glue January 28. And OPA has also extended the recent increases granted to producers of the glues so as to cover jobbers' sales.

Penicillin Producers Plan Data Exchange

—Continued from page 3

mercial Solvents Corporation, Terre Haute, Ind.

Industry Cautious

The conference was called by WPB because plant surveys had shown that the program of producing penicillin in amounts sufficient to meet all military and civilian needs was being retarted or was threatened with retarding by a hesitancy on the part of the industry to exchange technical knowledge on production process because of fear of the antitrust statutes. Officials explained that plant visits and reports have made it clear that, if all firms manufacturing penicillin could be brought up to the rate of the most efficient, the problem of adequate supplies for war needs would be largely met.

The meeting was held behind closed doors and nothing was revealed for publication at its close beyond the announcement that the "task" committee had been formed to continue the work of drafting an agreement. It was announced prior to the meeting, however, that a number of possible bases of agreement would be outlined to the producers and that others probably would be suggested.

The agreement that is to be worked out will be of an open-end type; that is, it will permit additional firms to join in the program upon their agreement to be bound by the provisions of the contract. The producers also were asked to consider the possibility of a special provision that all purchases by the government for its war requirements shall be free of the payment of royalties.

Nature of Agreement

As stated by officials of the WPB Chemicals Bureau, the possible bases of agreement that were outlined to the producers were as follows:—

1. Following the precedent established in the field of high-tenacity rayon production, the agreement might provide merely for an exchange of information, not affecting patent rights. Such an arrangement might be regarded as a first step, with a view to concluding later an agreement providing for the cross-licensing of patent rights; or, on the other hand, it might be regarded as the final arrangement, leaving to the individual firms the problem of arranging with individual patent holders for the use of any information or device covered by a patent. The advantages of this proposal are that it would involve no payments, would therefore be extremely simple, and could be put into effect rapidly. A disadvantage of this method is that it would probably be inadequate if patents became important.

2. Following the analogy of the synthetic penicillin contract, the agreement might provide (1) that information be exchanged and (2) that any firm in the group could be required by the contracting officer to license any other firm in the group; the license would be subject to payment of either a reasonable royalty, or, as the synthetic penicillin contract provides, a royalty of not more than a specified percentage of the sales price, the exact rate being determined by the patent holder. The disadvantage of this arrangement is that it might result in an accumulation of the number of royalty payments, which would greatly increase the price of penicillin to the public.

3. A modification of the synthetic penicillin contract should also be considered. The individual firm would remain free to choose what licenses, if any, they wished to secure. But under the modification, the rates of royalty would be fixed by the contracting officer or by an administrator picked by the government. Such rates might even be fixed for licenses under patents prior to their issuance, to be payable if the patents were granted. The total amount which any firm in the group would be required to pay as royalty for all patents used in production would be limited to an overall rate fixed in the contract. Where this maximum applied, each patent holder whose patents were used by any particular firm would receive as royalty that proportion of the rate fixed by the contracting officer or administrator which the overall rate fixed by the contract bore to the sum total of the royalty rates for the individual patents used. For example, if the maximum royalty rate fixed by the contract was 10 percent and the royalty rates on four different patents, as fixed by the contracting officer, were 2, 3, 4, and 5 percent the rates paid on each one of the four patents would be ten-fourteenth of 2, 3, 4, and 5 percent, respectively.

4. Following the precedent of the butadiene agreement, the contract might provide (1) for an exchange of information and (2) for cross-licensing of all patents held by the firms in the group, payment into a pool by each firm in the group of a stated amount based on the quantity of penicillin sold, and division of the amounts in the pool on the basis of the contribution of patent rights and know-how by each firm as determined by an administrator selected either by the group or by the government, perhaps from a panel of three submitted by the group. One possible disadvantage of this arrangement is that it might require a firm to pay for a privilege for which it had no use.

5. To meet this last objection, the butadiene precedent might be modified as follows:—Provide for the exchange of all information. Provide that any firm in the group may obtain a license under all of the patents held by all of the firms in the group if it pays a stated royalty into a pool. In other words, no firm would need to make payments which did not choose to take a license. Amounts in the pool would be divided by the administrator among the firms based upon their contributions of patent rights. While this arrangement requires payment of a royalty based upon the value of the entire group of patents even though the applicant for a license may be interested in using only one of the patents in the group, it would not preclude side agreements for licenses under less than whole group of patents, which might be made at a lower royalty rate than that fixed by the general agreement.

Invitations to the conference were sent to Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill.; Ayerst, McKenna & Harris, Ltd., Montreal; Ben Venue Laboratories, Pittsburgh; Cheplin Biological Laboratories, Syracuse, N. Y.; Commercial Solvents Corporation, Terre Haute, Ind.; Connaught Laboratories (University of Toronto), Toronto; Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, Cal.; Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York; Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc., Nutley, N. J.; Lederle Laboratories, New York; Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis; MacLean Laboratories (Allied Molasses Company), Brooklyn; Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.; Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit; Charles Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn;

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6. They are stable enough to be used out-of-doors.
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PROPERTY OF BUTANOL	ASTM DESIGNATION D 304-33	U. S. I. SPECIFICATIONS
Purity as butanol	Not less than 98%	98-100%
Specific Gravity at 20°/20° C	0.810 to 0.815	0.810 to 0.813
Color	Water white	Water white
Distillation Range Below 100° C Below 105° C Below 115° C Above 118° C	None Not more than 2% Not more than 10% None	None None None None
Odor mild, non-residual	Yes	Yes
Non-volatile Matter Maximum	0.005 gm per 100 ml	0.005 gm per 100 ml
Freedom from Water Miscible without cloud with specified quantity of 60° A.P.I. gasoline at 20° C	Miscible with 19 volumes	Miscible with 20 volumes
Acidity. Free acid as acetic, Maximum	0.03%	0.005%

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WFA Ships Naval Stores

War Food Administration announced the purchase of naval stores for export under the lend-lease act during the year ended December 31, 1943, as follows:—

Pinene (gallons)	136,500
Rosin, wood (pounds)	2,762,000
Rosin oil (gallons)	44,050
Turpentine (gallons)	276,500

In addition to the above the Commodity Credit Corporation reported the purchase of the following for lend-lease operations during the same period:—

Rosin, gum (pounds)	103,142,410
Turpentine, gum (gallons)	6,105

F.P.V.P.C. Committee Chairman Named

The Federation of Paint, Varnish and Production Clubs has appointed members for its various committees. of which the chairmen are:—

Advisory, J. J. Mattiello, Hilo Varnish Corporation, Brooklyn.

American Paint Journal award, E. W. Boughton, New York.

By-laws, R. J. Smith, Indianapolis Paint & Color Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

Executive, J. J. Mattiello.

Inter-Society Color Council, F. S. Scofield, Washington, D. C.

Materials and manufacturing, V. C. Bidlack, McCloskey Varnish Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Membership, R. C. Stark, Pratt & Lambert Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

National Paint Bulletin award, H. Aiken, Piedmont Paint Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C.

Nominating, W. F. Kuster, Carpenter-Morton Company, Everett, Mass.

Photo Standards, G. H. Westcott, Philadelphia, Pa.

Plant managers, E. L. Gott, Gilman Paint & Varnish Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Program, Carlton H. Rose, National Lead Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Publicity, A. T. Montanye, Pratt & Lambert, Buffalo, N. Y.

Scholarship, K. J. Howe, Thibaut & Walker Company, Long Island City, N.Y.

Technical Advisory, R. W. Matlack, George D. Wetherill & Co.

Technical Information, A. O. Allen, A. C. Horn Company, Long Island City, New York.

War Problems, John C. Moore, Sinclair Refining Company, Marcus Hook, Pa.

APC Vested Patents Policy Gets Protest

—Continued from page 4

such a manner that will not unduly disrupt normal trade and commerce.

Provision should be made for the temporary enjoining of surplus sales through appeal to the Surplus Property Policy Board in those cases where it may be held that the holding of such sales would prove detrimental to the best interests of any firm in the industry in question or where large interests were apparently about to be given undue preference over small firms through the holding of such sales.

Studies should be made before sale of the government-owned plants as to possibilities of subdividing the very largest units in order to make them available for acquisition by small business. An easement to the patent rights covering the products manufactured in any government-owned plant during wartime should accompany the sale of the plant or any parcel thereof when the plant and its manufacturing facilities have been established for some specialized manufacturing use.

Resin Finishes Data On End-Use Sought

—Continued from page 5

demand the users' end-use information before allocation can be made.

Users' end-use information should accompany purchase orders, it was emphasized. This should be stated in specific rather than in general terms and should refer to the product or item to be painted. End-Use List WPBI-217 may be used as a guide for the type of end-use information considered adequate. For certain special coatings (those containing phthalic alkyd resins, phthalate plasticizers, ethyl cellulose, chrome pigments and certain other critical raw materials) in addition to end-use information, contract and specification numbers are required before allocations can ordinarily be made, it was pointed out.

While orders for paints which do not contain allocated ingredients need not be accompanied by end-use statement, the user should be certain of this fact before omitting such end-use information from the purchase order.

If users continue to submit promptly adequate end-use information to their suppliers, delays and denials by WPB can frequently be avoided, and deliveries of finished products can proceed in more orderly fashion.

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BLACK		180—185	178	30—35
AMBER	5—7	185—190	176	30—35
YELLOW	4—5	185—190	176	20—25
100 YELLOW	4—5	175—180	170	10—15

PLASTIC

PL WAX

PLASTIC PETROLEUM WAXES

C BROWN		140—145	130	35—45
725 BROWN		150—155	134	50—60
725 AMBER	4—5	150—155	134	50—60
725-15 BROWN		165—170	150	40—50
725-15 AMBER	4—5	165—170	150	40—50
900 YELLOW	3—4	165—170	150	40—50
700 LEMON	2—3	160—165	154	25—30
721 YELLOW	3—4	170—175	157	25—30

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U. S. P. PURE
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ASK FOR SAMPLES, PRICES AND FURTHER INFORMATION

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Spasmodic trading in oils and fats continued during the week. Consumers were showing an active inquiry for most oils, but the volume of business was restricted owing to the lack of offerings. The recent reduction in prices for oiticica oil from the government stockpile resulted in an improved inquiry and a moderate volume of sales at the lower levels.

War Food Administration has authorized a continuance through June 30, 1944, of the suspension of restrictions on delivery of crude cottonseed, peanut, soybean and corn oils to refiners. Authorization for delivery of crude oil to users, other than refiners, still must be obtained from the WFA Office of Distribution and regulations with reference to the use of these oils or the shipment of refined oil by refiners to other refiners and margarine and shortening manufacturers, remain the same.

Advices from Spain report that large stocks of olive oil were available for export. The War Production Board has not lifted the embargo on shipments of olive oil from that country, although recently WPB advised the trade that it was considering the granting of permits for exports of olive oil from Portugal and requested importers to make application for permits.

The period within which flaxseed, cottonseed and grains used for livestock and poultry feed may be imported free of duty would be extended for 90 days under terms of a bill passed by the house March 15 and now awaiting approval of the senate. The law under which the duties are now suspended expires March 22. Flaxseed is a new addition to the list and imports subsequent to the expiration date of the present law will be free of duty, as is the case of the other commodities.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated.—Demand fairly active for immediate needs. Withdrawals in good call. Last week imports totaled 2,645 drums.

Corn.—Active inquiry noted but business restricted due to scarcity of available supplies.

Cottonseed. — Quiet demand prevailed. Movement against former orders of good volume.

Olive.—Stocks continued in limited supply. Production of California edible oil is sold well ahead and occasional lots were absorbed at ceiling prices. Inquiry was active. California oil ½ to 3 percent FFA was unchanged from $4.30 to $4.80 per gallon, drums, f.o.b. works.

Oiticica.—Offerings of oil from the government stockpile brought an active inquiry from consumers. Trading was moderate at the lower prices, with sales noted at 21c. per pound, in tankcars and 22c. per pound drums, in car lots, smaller lots commanded the usual markup. Arrivals during the week totaled 340 drums.

Palm.—Imports during the week amounted to 1,252 tons.

Peanut.—With production sold up and offerings scanty, the market was firm.

Soybean.—Condition remains firm. Crude oil continued scarce. Refined oil was in good demand.

Tung.—Production in Sao Paolo and northern Parana, Brazil, during 1944 will be considerably less than the 1943 yield because of a September frost that killed many flowers and buds. Growers planted an estimated 1,000,000 trees last Spring.

Atlanta, March 15.—Oilseed markets were quiet. A greater percentage of peanut crop going into other than oil and meal production. Only about 25 percent of the crop in the Southeast was crushed, according to reports. Plantings of cotton and peanuts are in progress in the lower South. Reports indicate an increase in the peanut acreage.

Flaxseed

Conditions were firm, scarcity of seed offerings still affecting deliveries. Demand continued active for spot and to arrive.

Minneapolis, Mar. 15.—Receipts were somewhat better, because of milder weather conditions. A few more cars were offered on spot as compared with previous weeks but there was no pressure on the arrive basis. Demand was very good for either spot or arrive offerings. So far there has been very little Canadian flax received in this market. Considerable moved to Duluth for transshipment to Chicago and eastern points. Mills continue to operate at full speed and local stocks are decreasing steadily. Loss in four days estimated at 50,000 bushels compared with a loss of 25,000 bushels in the same period of time a year ago.

The crop outlook improved further because of snowfall that fell over most of the northwest. Demand from the country for seed flax is very limited, much smaller than during several previous years.

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
This week	213,000	198,000	64,000	82,000
Since Sept. 1	18,068,000	12,969,000	2,592,300	1,088,000

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	May
Saturday	$3.05	$3.05
Monday	3.05	3.05
Tuesday	3.05	3.05
Wednesday	3.05	3.05
Thursday	3.05	3.05
Friday	3.05	3.05

Buenos Aires, Mar. 17.—No flaxseed offerings. Exports this week were only to the United Kingdom, totaling 236,000 bushels. Visible supply, estimated at 12,402,000 bushels.

Linseed Meal

Crushers continued behind in deliveries. Demand for meal was active for immediate and nearby positions.

Minneapolis, Mar. 15.—Meal market is very quiet as crushers have nothing to offer for nearby shipment. Most of them are taking care of government business. Demand for deferred shipment is still good but not quite as aggressive as it has been.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1944	1943
This week	12,060,000	10,140,000
Since Sept. 1	328,442,000	311,400,000

Linseed Oil

While trading in linseed oil was not active, a steady demand was in evidence for moderate quantities during the week. Consumers continued to limit interest in prompt requirements, with futures attracting but little attention. Prices were well held at ceilings.

New crop Argentine flaxseed quotations for export to the United States were cabled by the Argentine Grain Board during the week. Shipments of the 1943-44 crop were named at $1.85 per bushel, Buenos Aires; $1.73⅜ per bushel, Rosario or Bahia Blanca and $1.69⅞ per bushel, Neocochea or Diamante. Prices of old crops (1941-42 and 1942-43) were without change and quoted at the same prices. The Board reserved the right to deliver new crop in the case it was necessary to burn the old seed.

Office of Price Administration announced that effective March 18, a deposit of 25 cents for a container of a capacity under 5 gallons, but not under one gallon may be made by retailers of linseed replacement oil, providing the container is owned by and filled on the premises of the retailer.

War Food Administration has reported the purchase of edible linseed oil for lend-lease, territorial emergency and other purposes, totaling 11,726,000 pounds at the f.o.b. cost of $1,706,962 during January, 1944, and 297,241,085 pounds at $42,011,677, for the year ended December 31, 1943. In addition to the totals reported above, Commodity Credit Corporation purchased 91,650,385 pounds at $12,388,689 during 1943.

Minneapolis, Mar. 15.—Nothing much doing in oil for the past week. Shipping instructions are poor and mills are piling up some oil in their tanks. Government instructions are as poor as are civilian. Prices quoted at ceilings. Crush-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
195.3	195.3	195.3	194.1

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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OPD—3-20-1944 51

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ers are operating more for meal than for oil.

Shipments of linseed oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1944	1943
This week	7,960,000	6,840,000
Since Sept. 1	187,750,000	182,580,000

Cottonseed Oil

Buying interest in cottonseed oil was featureless during the week. Demand for refined oil was confined to moderate quantities and trading was merely routine. Crude oil continued in good inquiry. Offerings were practically nil, owing to the sold-up production. Farm work in the South has been retarded because of inclement weather.

Stocks of lard in Chicago showed further increases during the first half of March. On March 15, stocks totaled 68,139,442 pounds, comparing with 64,293,616 pounds on March 1, indicating a gain of 3,845,726 pounds. On March 1 last year stocks were 14,035,169 pounds. Shipments of lard under the lend-lease act during January, 1944, totaled 135,916,956 pounds, according to the War Food Administration and exports of oleomargarin totaled 26,340,500 pounds.

The War Food Administration announced the purchase of 450,000 pounds of shortening (type 1) at 16.27c. per pound, packed in five-gallon cans, f.o.b. Edgewater, N. J., on February 28 for shipment under the lend-lease act.

Prices follow:—

	Cents per pound in tanks		
	High.	Low.	Close.
May	....	....	14.00 Nom.
July	....	....	14.00 Nom.
September	....	....	14.00 Nom.

Cash, refined, 14.00c. nom.
Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.

Memphis, Mar. 17.—Crude oil continued unchanged and firm. Few scattered tanks being sold at ceilings. Most mills well sold ahead. Demand for meal continues urgent with no selling pressure. Weather improving crop preparations. No increase in acreage planted.

Cake and Meal

Meal continued in good demand. Cottonseed and peanut meals were scarce, while soybean meal was in better supply.

Fatty Acids

Consumers continued to take sizeable quantities against former contracts. New business was light and spasmodic. Offerings continued limited.

Fish Oils

The Department of Agriculture plans to release fish oil from Government reserves on March 10 and each month thereafter through June. Alaska herring, menhaden, pilchard and sardine oils will be released only for use in alkyd resins, rubber compounding, water insoluble metallic soaps, lubricants, metal working compounds (other than core oils) and for military use where fish oil is mandatory. All oil released will be subject to FD Order 60.

Menhaden.—Trading in refined oil quite active, but limited owing to the restricted offerings.

Production of menhaden oil as reported by the Department of the Interior, Division of Fishery Industries, for the twelve months ended December, 1943, totaled 5,486,248 gallons against 5,128,760 gallons during 1942; 6,034,050 gallons for 1941 and 5,774,671 gallons during 1940.

Baltimore, March 15.—Operators of menhaden fishing boats are gratified over the report that the government at Washington has announced its decision to turn back the vessels which had been taken over last season. The boats will have to be refitted for the return to the fishing industry. Fishing is expected to get under way about the middle of April off the Florida coast, a month later in North Carolina, and middle of June in Virginia and Maryland. The past week failed to bring out reports of trading in crude oil, with the ceiling still at 8.9 cents per pound. Ceiling remains at 12.25 cents per pound for light cold pressed oil in tanks, and alcali at 12.29 cents in tanks.

Sardine.—Withdrawal against former contracts was quite active though new business was light and for small lots.

Production of California sardine oil during the twelve months ended December, 1943, amounted to 13,832,999 gallons, comparing with 12,492,441 gallons in 1942; 17,442,763 gallons for 1941 and 12,615,392 gallons during 1940.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Offerings were readily absorbed. Trading was moderate with buyers showing an active inquiry.

Exports of rendered, pork fat under the lend-lease act during January, 1944, totaled 650,000 pounds and refined pork fat, 8,952,000 pounds, according to War Food Administration.

Tallow.—Steady movement going forward against standing contracts. New business limited to small quantities. Market strong.

Animal Oils

Degras.—Fair sized quantities in steady call. Offerings continued scarce.

The War Food Administration has amended wool grease allocation order No. 76 defining the term "cosmetics" as it relates to the use of lanolin, a limited quantity of which is being allocated to the cosmetic manufacturers this month for the first time since the order became effective in September, 1943.

Lard.—Inquiry active though trading was confined to small quantities.

Waxes

After an exceptionally long period during which arrivals of carnauba wax had been small and irregular, a total of 23,127 bags reached this country all at one time. Such a quantity, in ordinary times, might be the signal for an eventual decline in prices, especially if the arrival provided important warehouse stocks after dealers had delivered against their to-arrive contracts. However, the 17,909 bags landed recently had been sold into consumption almost, if not quite, completely prior to arrival and the activity of dealers last week was mainly that of forwarding agents. The wax had been urgently needed by many manufacturing consumers. All other waxes continued in low supply and basically strong.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

A small decrease in movement of textile processing agents to consuming mills was reported as having taken place during the week. The increasing shortage of plant personnel was given as the principal reason for the slight drop. Activity in quebracho was again reported as brisk, with tanners buying the material for inventory. Trading in other tanstuffs was routine. No changes were reported in either the textile or leather chemical categories.

The small stock of corn in storage for industrial processing is again causing concern. A meeting of War Food Administration, industry and farm representatives is scheduled to discuss means of freeing the corn held on farms. Corn processing and refining plants in many cases have stocks sufficient for only two or three weeks' operations. A similar corn scarcity was broken during the summer of 1943 by the requisitioning of corn held in elevators for the Commodity Credit Corporation. Such holdings at the present time are said to be small.

Exports of hides and skins from Argentina during the first eleven months of 1943 increased 13.6 percent in volume and one percent in value, compared with 1942, according to the Department of Commerce. Cattlehide and sheepskin exports decreased 22 percent in volume in the same period, while shipments of tanned hides more than doubled. Through March 4 the Commodity Credit Corporation reports the receival of 1,617,497 notes covering 3,256,722 bales of 1943-crop cotton.

Chemicals

Aluminum Acetate.—Production reported as abreast of rather good demand, enabling deliveries to be made with little or no delay. Schedule of prices show no change.

Aluminum Chloride.—Supplies comfortable. Demand from normal consumers holding market steady.

Ammonia Sulphamate. — Quotations continue stable. War demand taking majority of material.

Hydrogen Peroxide.—Under allocation by WPB. Supplies show no tendency to ease. Prices firm.

Potassium Bichromate.—Submission of bids has been requested for the disposal of 37,776 pounds of crystalline potash bichromate, packed 25 one-pound bottles to a case, f.o.b. South Bend, Ind., by Major Carleton G. George, Contracting Officer, 830th AAF, Specialized Depot, 3300 Jackson Blvd., Memphis 1, Tenn. Bids as scheduled to be opened March 22.

Sodium Bichromate.—Submission of bids has been requested for the disposal of 72,300 pounds of crystalline C.P. sodium chromate, packed four 25-pound cans per case, f.o.b. Springfield, Ill., by Maj. Carleton G. George, Contracting Officer, 830th AAF, Specialized Depot, 3300 Jackson Blvd., Memphis 1, Tenn.

Soda Formaldehyde Sulphoxylate.—Production of material restricted by low end-use numbers of civilian textile manufacture for which inquiries are made. Market tone steady.

Zinc Dust.—Call reported as rather slow. Quotations show no change.

Dyestuffs

Fustic. — Moving satisfactorily on previous orders to regular consumers. Quotations steady.

Hypernic. — Stable market maintained by ordering of representative users.

Tumeric. — Small stocks strongly held. Quotations firm.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood.—Production keeping abreast of rather good demand. Schedule of quotations shows no change.

Albumen, Egg.—Market has loosened considerably until at present time supplies may be obtained without difficulty. Recent price ceiling revision reported as largely responsible for expanded production. Market tone is steady.

Corn Sugar.—Tight supply condition in effect for corn sugar and syrup showed no change during the week. Prices are unchanged, although conferences are now in progress considering an adjustment similar to that recently made for corn starch. The War Food Administration reports that during January 1,110,000 pounds of edible corn sugar and 565,300 pounds of edible corn syrup were purchased for lend-lease and other purposes.

Dextrin, Corn.—Demand continues to outstrip rate of production. Deliveries generally delayed three weeks and more following receipt of orders. Quotations firm.

Egg Yolk.—Supplies have now become reasonably comfortable. Although demand continues good, output of yolk and other egg products in recent weeks has eased supplies. Market tone remains steady. The War Food Administration reports that during January 13,519,603 pounds of dried eggs were purchased for lend-lease, territorial emergency, Red Cross and similar purposes.

Starch, Corn.—Heavy volume of ordering continues to delay deliveries. Market tone firm. Anxiety is again being manifested by industry and government officials over the depleted state of corn inventories on hand for industrial processing. Reserves at some plants are so low that production stoppages within the next two weeks are forecast. WFA, industry, and farm representatives are scheduled to meet in Washington to discuss an emergency program to assure corn supplies for essential industrial use. Ample corn is known to be held on the farms, but the farmers are reported reluctant to sell it at $1.16 a bushel when it is more profitable to use it for feeding hogs, which in turn bring $13.74 per hundredweight.

The corn grind of eleven refiners of starches, syrups, sugars and other derivatives for domestic use totaled 10,623,810 bushels during February it is reported by the Corn Industries Research Foundation. In February, 1943, the grind amounted to 9,622,338 bushels, and in the same month of 1942, to 9,732,297 bushels. The visible supply of corn in the United States decreased 1,305,000 bushels in the week ended March 11 according to the Chicago Board of Trade. The WFA reports that 3,049,200 pounds of powdered corn starch and 1,948,100 pounds of pearl cornstarch were purchased March 2 for lend-lease use.

Starch, Potato.—Steady market being maintained by active demand. Stocks in hands of suppliers continue ample.

Starch, Tapioca.—Supplies continue ample for qualified applications. Sales in this city now being made at from 6½c. to 7¼c. per pound, according to quantity and grade. Demand good. Reported that recent importations of tapioca flour amounted to 2,500 bags. Current volume of importation is running approximately one-tenth of that previous to the war. Some material is now also said to be coming in from Santo Domingo.

Tanning Materials

Divi Divi.—Ample supplies on hand in this country. Demand rather slow. Quotations show no change.

Hematine.—Call from regular consumers characterized as well maintained. Stocks sufficient to cover normal ordering.

Myrobalans.—Demand discouraged by present unbalanced price, gauged on tannin content. Quotations show no change.

Quebracho.—Sizable shipments are arriving for stockpiling in anticipation of possible worsened relations with Argentina. Recent shipments of quebracho extract, not previously recorded in these columns reported to have amounted to 81,392 bags. Price adjustment of clarified extract under advisement by OPA. Market tone firm.

Wattle Bark.—Sharing rather good call with quebracho. Reported that recent importations of wattle bark amounted to 9,264 bags. Quotations firm.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
263.2	263.2	267.4	260.6

Aluminum Notebook Issued

Aluminum Company of America has released a booklet, "Aluminum Engineering Notebook," in which is listed twelve advantages of aluminum. The company points out that there is more than ample aluminum for military needs.

L.S. Fryer Advanced

Louis S. Fryer, production manager of the Industrial Rayon Corporation, Cleveland, has been named vice-president and production manager.

Tanners' Council Cancels Spring Meeting in N.Y.

The Spring meeting of the Tanners' Council of America, Inc., which was scheduled to be held in this city June 1 and 2, will be omitted this year in order to comply with the request of the Office of Defense Transportation that the number of trade meetings be reduced to a minimum.

Textile Research Plans Princeton, N. J., Headquarters

The Textile Research Institute, Inc., plans to establish headquarters at Princeton, N. J., for research and for the training of personnel on the graduate level.

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For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Except for a small, fractional rise in the March 10-April 9 prices for dibutyl phthalate, the drug market lacked new developments in quotations during the past week. The market was strong throughout the period and activity was maintained at high volume. Allocations covering the release of production during March were released last week, and appear elsewhere in this issue.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, notified its agents that, effective April 1, they must levy, assess, and collect a floor tax of $3 per proof-gallon, which is $5.70 per wine-gallon, on ethyl alcohol standing on warehouse floors as of that date. It should also be recalled that tax paid alcohol on April will bear a tax of $17.10 per wine-gallon.

Lend-lease operations in vitamins, natural and synthetic, continued at a high rate. Since Britain is a large taker of lend-lease vitamin C, or ascorbic acid, the fact that the British in 1943 produced 500 tons of hip-rose, equal in vitamin C content to that in 25,000,000 oranges, was more than passing interest.

Under Ration Order 16, Amendment No. 119, manufacturers of injectional mercury and bismuth compounds for treating syphillis are permitted an allowance of fats and oils that such production be effected. Another government order, WPB Conservation Order M-54, as amended March 9, forbids any person to use or accept delivery of molasses for making industrial alcohol except to the extent authorized by WPB.

Continued appearance of foreign made cocoa butter on this market was accompanied by the information that further shipments from the present source are unlikely unless recent price advances are wiped out and values returned to a basis permitting resales here at not more than ceiling limits.

Market reports covering c.p. salicylic acid, technical diethyleneglycol, ether, metol (monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate) and which follow below, contain offerings of surplus chemicals at various points in the country and are offered by Maj. Carleton G. George, Contracting Officer, Specialized Depot, 3300 Jackson Blvd., Memphis 1, Tenn.

Acid, Ascorbic.—Demand continues high and price tendency continues downward. The downward trend has persisted for many months and has at last hit the retail counters of the nation. Britain gathered 500 tons of rose-hip in 1943, equivalent to the vitamin C content of 25,000,000 oranges. WFA lend-lease purchases in January were 2,336,768 ounces and no tablets.

Acid, Citric.—A purchase of 7,350 pounds was made March 1 by the War Food Administration and was bought for shipment under the WFA lend-lease and territorial food program, and Red Cross needs.

Acid, Salicylic.—Bids to cover sale of 3,536 1-pound bottles of C.P. acid will be opened March 22 by Maj. Carleton G. George, Contracting Officer, 830th AAF, Specialized Depot, 3300 Jackson blvd., Memphis 1, Tenn.

Alcohol.—A notice sent by the Bureau of Internal Revenue to collectors, district supervisors, and others, concerning floor stocks of ethyl alcohol states: Tax.—Upon all distilled spirits upon which the internal-revenue tax imposed by law has been paid, and which on the effective date of Title III of the Revenue Act of 1943, are held and intended for sale or for use in the manufacture or production of any article intended for sale, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid a floor stocks tax of $3 on each proof-gallon, and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such proof-gallon. On alcohol of 190 proof, the floor tax per wine-gallon will be $5.70. The new revenue tax on sales on and after April 1 will be $17.10 per wine-gallon.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Dibutyl phthalate, 1/10c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
243.7	243.7	243.7	241.5

Ammonia Benzoate.—A firm to strong market position continued and stocks available were moderate in a number of directions. Demand was good.

Ammonia Chloride.—Some recession in the type of demand specially to be noted during Winter months has taken place, but the market position holds firm in keeping with the absence of much surplus stocks in the hands of sellers and buyers alike.

Ammonia Citrate.—It proves difficult to get the full requirements of most consumers; allocation by the producers is kept at a high rate of efficiency.

Amyl Acetate.—The position becomes tighter as war-born requirements for many products press harder against the ability of producers to supply.

Bismuth Metal and Salts.—Under RO 16, Amendment No. 119, having to do with oils and fats, an industrial user may get a provisional allowance to enable him to acquire rationed fats or oils to manufacture injectionable mercury or bismuth compounds, soluble in fixed oil, intended for the treatment of syphillis and conforming to the requirements of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

Caffeine.—Stocks of anhydrous caffeine were increased to the extent of the 86 barrels reported reaching this country recently.

Calcium Tartrate.—Arrival of 1,026 bags of this material has been reported. No other raw materials for tartaric acid making were reported reaching United States ports.

Castor Oil.—A large addition to available stocks of beans resulted from the landing of 16,009,950 pounds, according to the latest arrival information at hand. The total of arrivals since January 1 was raised to 72,865,250 pounds.

Chicago, Mar. 15. — Castor oil prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14¼c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Cocoa Butter.—An additional 888 bales arrived. Some 3,000 tons had been licensed for import and most of the quantity has not reached here. It had been mainly sold into consumption before arrival. Sales were at ceilings. Prices at source have risen to a point where U. S. ceilings tend to reduce importers' interest in further lots.

Codliver Oil.—Consumption keeps reserves moderate in size and strong in price. Practically everything available has been earmarked for consumers whether actually sold now or not.

Dibutyl Phthalate.—Prices for the period March 10 through April 9 will range from 19½c. to 23½c. per pound in tanks, according to seller and point of production. This represents a rise of 1/10c. per pound.

Diethyleneglycol. — Bids to cover sale of 10,313 gallons will be opened March 22 by Maj. Carleton G. George, Contracting Officer, 830th AAF, Specialized Depot, 3300 Jackson Blvd., Memphis, 1, Tenn.

Ether.—Maj. Carleton G. George, address next above, on March 22, will open bids for the sale of 13,060 quarts of this material.

Ethylene Dibromide.—A 500-pound surplus lot was bumping around Toronto last week without finding a taker.

Fishliver Oils.—January purchases by the War Food Administration and intended for lend-lease operations, totaled 300,056 million units of vitamin A. Market continues strong in all aspects.

Glycerin.—A very steady market was reported. More liberal disposal of supplies as they become available

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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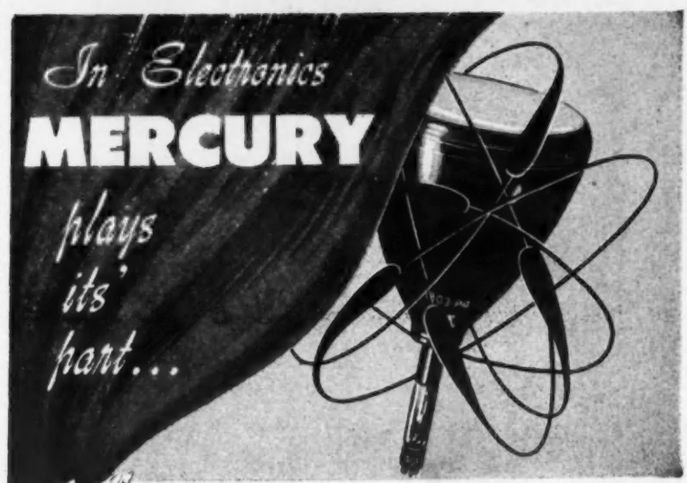

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for needs other than those of strict military necessity will tend to ease the over-all position of glycerin. At the present time, the future of supplies and availability of glycerin for all war needs appears satisfactory.

Chicago, March 15.—Glycerin prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Menthol.—Uncertainty has again settled down on the menthol market. So far as prices are concerned, the last quotations bearing official stamp were $29 per kilo, f.o.b. Brazil, and it is not at all clear that, under the still existing ceiling limits that stem unaltered from the General Maximum Price Regulation, menthol can be landed and sold at a satisfactory profit here at less than $18 per pound—which is a price that has been proposed to OPA as a ceiling. OPA is still studying the situation and traders await its ultimate out-giving of ceiling prices.

Mercurials.—Stability has come to the price position of this group since the declines in prices on quicksilver stopped and conditions in the raw material market tended toward a moderate improvement. Deliveries of products derived from mercury were reported very good.

Metol.—Bids to cover sale of 8,000 pounds will be opened March 22 by Maj. Carleton G. George, Contracting Officer, 830th AAF, Specialized Depot, 3300 Jackson blvd., Memphis, 1, Tenn.

Milk Powder.—Only those products made exclusively by drying cow's milk and containing 1½ percent or less butter fat by weight, and to which no other substance or ingredient has been added, are now defined as dried skim milk in Food Distribution Order No. 54 as amended. Effective March 1. The change in definition of dried skim milk adapts the set-aside order more closely to government procurement needs and eliminates the overlapping FDO No. 54 and FDO No. 53. All dried milk and dried milk products are now subject to either one order or the other. Purchases of skimmed milk powder during March 1 through March 4 totaled 1,287,025 pounds of spray process and 1,049,068 pounds of roller. The purchase of 118,500 pounds of whole milk powder was noted on March 2. Effective April 1, Food Distribution Order No. 95 will require the approval of the Director of Food Distribution for the use of milk sugar for any purpose. Production is not expected to meet all needs, says the WFA.

Molasses.—Conservation Order M-54 as amended March 9 provides, under restrictions on molasses for beverage spirits and industrial alcohol, that no person shall use or accept delivery of molasses for the manufacture of beverage spirits or industrial alcohol except to the extent authorized by the War Production Board.

Penicillin.—An information pool concerning efficient and productive methods as related to making penicillin will be sought by the War Production Board through a series of meetings of WPB chemical experts and producers of the material. Nineteen major producers in the U. S. and the two in Canada have for their object "the possibility of an agreement with government for the exchange, with other or prospective manufacturers, of information concerning methods of producing penicillin by fermentation."

Quicksilver.—Steady in the local market but subject to an activity that was only routine throughout the period. Production on the Pacific Coast has closed in, partly by reason of weather conditions and partly because of the drop in prices in the recent past. January production, 4,400 flasks; consumption, 3,400 flasks.

Quinine.—India consumes 210,000 pounds of quinine per year. The goal set there for 1946 production is 30,000 pounds from a cinchona plantation which will use extraction methods developed by the union of Soviet Socialist Republics. India's stocks at the end of the year 1941-1942 were some 220,000 pounds, comparing with 268,000 pounds in stock at the end of the previous year.

Yeast.—War Food Administration February 16 purchases of active dried yeast totaled 300,000 pounds at 43½c. per pound.

Drug Purchases by WFA

Lend-lease, territorial emergency, Red Cross, and other War Food Administration purchases of drug market items in 1943 were as follows:—

Acid, ascorbic	ozs.	3,559,928
tablets		46,150,000
Citric	lbs.	1,442,125
Diacetone-glusonic	kilos.	6,700
Nicotinnic	lbs.	11,206
Carotene	kilos.	11,524
Milk powder, skimmed, spray	lbs.	170,895,713
roller		63,544,534
whole	lbs.	40,594,890
Oil, fishliver, vitamin A	M-units.	14,262,461
vitamin A and D	gals.	252,191
Pectin, dry	lbs.	1,411,170
Riboflavin	grams.	198,000
Sorbose	lbs.	75,750
Thiamine hydrochloride	kilos.	8,640

Chemical Allocations For March Issued

—Continued from page 7

ery, equipment and tools, 165,228; textiles and leather—women's and infant's sanitary wear, waterproof sheeting, map and engineering drawing cloth, shoes, hats and transmission belting, 159,091; health, safety and scientific equipment, 26,578; photographic material and equipment, 10,844; printing inks, printing, publishing and engraving accessories, 79,939; office supplies, 10,458; caskets, 30,381; refrigeration equipment, 8,732; hardware and locks, 6,841; containers, packages and accessories, 169,922; clocks, broom and brush handles, helmets, identification tags and plates, buttons and buckles, nail polish (50 percent), 63,549.

Requests for use for automotive refinishing, shade cloth, printed textiles, luggage and miscellaneous leather products, civilian furniture, laundry and kitchen equipment, and buildings and building materials were denied.

Butyl Acetate, Secondary

The following essential civilian end uses were allowed, all 50 percent:—Aircraft, transportation—locomotives, railroad passenger and tankcars, interior, busses, street cars, subway cars, ambulances, and new trucks, electrical and communication equipment, industrial machinery, equipment and tools, textiles and leather—women's and infant's sanitary wear, waterproof sheeting, map and engineering drawing cloth, shoes, hats and transmission belting, health, safety and scientific equipment, caskets, refrigeration equipment, hardware and locks, containers, packages and accessories.

Butyl Alcohol, Normal

Following are the essential civilian end uses allowed (expressed in pounds):—Aircraft, 6,507; transportation—locomotives, railroad, passenger and tankcars, interior, busses, streetcars, subway cars, ambulances, and new trucks, 73,209; electrical and communication, 26,784; industrial machinery, equipment and tools, 67,263; textile and leather—women's and infant's sanitary wear, waterproof sheeting, map and engineering drawing cloth, shoes, hats and transmission belting, 44,495; health, safety and scientific equipment, 13,127; photographic material and equipment, 655; printing inks, printing, publishing and engraving accessories, 7,636; office supplies, 2,396; caskets, 9,973; refrigeration equipment, 5,724; hardware and locks, 3,761; containers, packages and accessories, 61,968; clocks, broom and brush handles, helmets, identification tags and plates, buttons and buckles, nail polish (50 percent), 25,830; hydraulic brake fluids, 71,090; oil additives, 892; photographic and reproduction products, 3,870; and research, 3,715.

Requests for use for automotive refinishing, shade cloth, printed textiles, luggage, and miscellaneous leather products, civilian furniture, laundry and kitchen equipment, and buildings and building materials were denied. Also requests for resins and plastics, dyes and penetrants, butyric acid and other butyl derivatives.

Butyl Alcohol, Secondary

The following essential civilian end uses were allocated in full:—Transportation—Locomotives, railroad, passenger and tankcars, interior, buses, streetcars, subway cars, ambulances, and new trucks; electrical and communication equipment; industrial machinery, equip-

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Loss on Drying	None	.35%
Ash	Not More than 0.1%	.08% APPROX.
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Water soluble acids or alkalies	Neutral to litmus	NEUTRAL TO LITMUS
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ment and tools; health, safety and scientific equipment; photographic material and equipment; caskets; refrigeration equipment; hardware and locks; containers, packages and accessories; clocks, broom and brush handles, helmets, identification tags and plates, buttons and buckles, nail polish (50 percent).

Requests for use for automotive refinishing, shade cloth, printed textiles, luggage, and miscellaneous leather products, civilian furniture, laundry and kitchen equipment, and buildings and building materials were denied.

Caffeine

Caffeine allocated in full for medicinal use; granted in part for beverage use (50 percent of average monthly 1941 consumption, adjusted for materials obtained on toll agreement and importations).

Calcium Carbide

All requests allocated in full, including 19,026 tons for welding and cutting, and 50 tons for miscellaneous chemicals.

Calcium Hypochlorite

There is sufficient to meet all essential civilian demands.

Carbon Black, Furnace Type

Granted approximately 83 percent for rubber compounding, 21,369,800 pounds.

Casein

Quarterly allocation, to be reported next month.

Cellulose Acetate, Flake

Requests for flake to be used in the manufacture of yarn and staple fiber were met in full. Photographic film allocation was in accordance with limitation order L-233. Demands for flake cellulose acetate for lacquer were met in full. Allocations for flake cellulose acetate for plastics were sufficient to meet the plastics allocations under M-326-a.

Cellulose Acetate Butyrate, Flake

None was allocated directly to civilian protective coating uses. Some will reach civilian uses indirectly subject to the allocation of cellulose acetate butyrate plastics (M-326-a) and the limitations imposed by L-233 on photographic film.

Cellulose Acetate Propionate, Flake

A small amount of the type was allocated to lacquers for essential civilian use. Some flake will reach civilian uses indirectly subject to the limitations imposed by L-233.

Cellulose Acetate and Cellulose Acetate Butyrate Molding Powder

Allocations covering civilian items were made on the following basis:—Electrical and communication equipment, 109,000 pounds; industrial equipment, 49,000 pounds; plumbing supplies, 100,000 pounds; extruded edging and miscellaneous extrusions, 241,000 pounds; farm and dairy supplies, 11,000 pounds; health and sanitation equipment, 76,000 pounds; hardware, 124,000 pounds; tooth brushes, 535,000 pounds; optical frames, 221,000 pounds; slide fasteners and garment fittings, 33,000 pounds; cosmetic packaging, 384,000 pounds (1,018,000 pounds requested); buttons and buckles, 332,000 pounds (841,000 pounds requested); and other civilian items such as combs, brush backs, religious goods, household and kitchenware, office equipment and miscellaneous packaging, 1,919,000 pounds (5,483,000 requested).

Cellulose Acetate Sheeting Plastics

Following are allocations to civilian end uses:—Buttons and buckles, 990 pounds; electrical parts, 3,947 pounds; farm and dairy equipment, 40,937 pounds; health items, 3,524 pounds; identification badges, 9,830 pounds; small industrial tools, 1,610 pounds; office accessories, 3,544 pounds; optical frames, 1,380 pounds; photography and printing, 34,932 pounds; respirators, gasmasks and safety goggles, 16,645 pounds; telephone and communication, 72 pounds; transportation and replacement parts, 402 pounds.

Due to the critical supply situation on phthalate plasticizers, material for civilian uses must be made with substitute plasticizers.

Charcoal

Although slightly better than February, the production during March will continue below normal, due to shortage of wood at the plant of the largest producer, also due to the fact that another Southern plant is compelled to shut down for at least ten days for necessary repairs. As a result, the total estimated production of all by-product plants during April is slightly less than the total tonnage of lump charcoal required for essential uses, making it necessary for consumers to use a large percentage of the kiln charcoal production.

As above indicated, 100 percent of the requirements of industry for lump and ground charcoal will be supplied, and in addition about 600 tons of charcoal briquettes will be added to the tobacco-curing stockpile for the coming season.

An ample supply of charcoal briquettes is being provided during March for truck and car heating.

Chemical Cotton Pulp

One hundred percent allocation for high tenacity rayon, meat casing, acetate plastics, film and lacquers, acetate rayon, nitrate plastics, film and lacquers, ethyl cellulose, smokeless powder, and miscellaneous.

Chlorate Chemicals

Quarterly allocation to be reported next month.

Chlorine

Quarterly allocation to be reported next month.

Citric Acid

Beverages and all foods, with the exception of jams and jellies, were given on basis of 65 percent of 1941 use. Jams and jellies were given 100 percent of normal requests in accordance with policy of War Food Administration. Pharmaceuticals and chemical manufacture were given 75 percent of 1941 use. Citric acid for general resale and small order exemption was given on the basis of 75 percent of 1941 use. Citric acid for export to Canada, OEW countries, Russia and other was given 100 percent of requests established by Combined Food Board.

Coaltar

Permission granted for use of crude coaltar (under Order M-297) as substitute for fuel oil where the latter is not available; where relief is required for disposition of tar, and where crude tar is essential for specific purposes.

Copper Chemicals

Quarterly allocation, to be reported next month.

Cresols and Cresylic Acids

Adjustments made for inventories; other variations due to specific grades involved.

Orthocresol: Allocated for plastics; agricultural insecticides; chemical manufacturing (30 percent). Denied for dyes and inks, coumarin manufacture and all other civilian uses.

Metaparacresols, Cresylic Acids (Domestic): Allocated for tricresyl phosphate; ore flotation; plastics (82 percent); medicinals (100 percent); preservatives; dyes (38 percent). Denied for textile agents, cleaning compounds, U.S.P. cresol and cresylic disinfectants and all other civilian uses.

Petroleum Cresylic Acid: Allocated for tricresyl phosphate manufacturing; ore flotation; carbon remover (51 percent), 58,000 pounds; plastics (76 percent); disinfectants (43 percent), 161,000 pounds; miscellaneous uses (94 percent), 131,000 pounds.

Imported Metaparacresols, Cresylic Acid: Allocated for tricresyl phosphate; carbon remover, 470,000 pounds; plastics, 90 percent; disinfectants, 204,000 pounds; textile agents, 218,000 pounds; and miscellaneous uses, 123,000 pounds.

Dichlorethyl Ether

Granted in full for the following:—Medicinal; insecticides; quartenary ammonium salts; detergents; rubber chemicals; and plasticizer leather.

Diphenylamine

The production during March is expected to be greater than usual. Due to the smaller requirements for smokeless powder and no requests for Smear No. 62, all requests were granted in full. No diphenylamine was taken from Ordnance this month.

Ethyl Acetate

The following essential civilian end uses were allowed (expressed in pounds):—Aircraft, 11,560; transportation—locomotives, railroad, passenger and tankcars, interior, busses, street cars, subway cars, ambulances, and new trucks, 73,174; electrical and communication equipment, 29,608; industrial machinery, equipment and tools, 55,232; tex-

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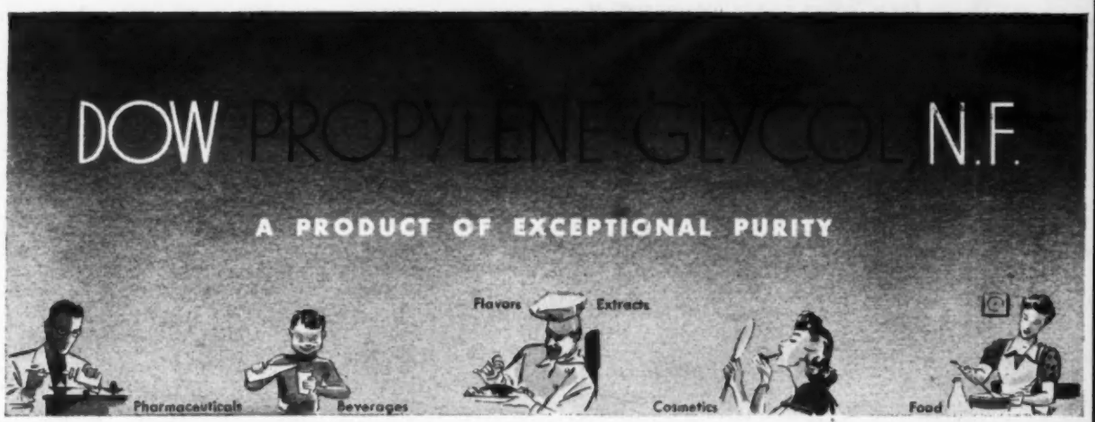

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tiles and leather—women's and infant's sanitary wear, map and engineering drawing cloth, waterproof sheeting (50 percent), other foul weather fabrics (50 percent), baby carriage cloth (50 percent), hats (50 percent), shoes (60 percent), 662,283; health, safety and scientific equipment, 13,394; printing inks, printing, publishing and engraving accessories, 130,600; office supplies, 24,628; caskets (50 percent), 21,470; refrigeration equipment, 4,966; hardware and locks (50 percent), 3,507; containers, packages and accessories, 122,044; clocks (50 percent); broom and brush handles (50 percent); helmets, identification tags and plates, buttons and buckles, nail polish (50 percent), 42,424.

Requests for use for automotive refinishing, shade cloth, printed textiles, luggage, and miscellaneous leather products, civilian furniture, laundry and kitchen equipment, and buildings and building materials were denied.

Ethyl Cellulose

Allocations of ethyl cellulose were made to the following civilian uses for March delivery:—Sterilizable adhesive backing, 100 percent of request; photo engraving stripping solution, 100 percent of previously established usage; special food label adhesive, 100 percent for machine labeling of food cans; heat seal lacquer for essential dehydrated food, 100 percent of request; heat sealing compound, 100 percent for packaging essential food which, due to special packaging equipment, requires a strong hot-melt adhesive. Substitutes must be used where possible.

Formaldehyde

Formaldehyde was allocated 100 percent to the following end uses for March in the amounts shown below. Dyes and intermediates, 392,860 pounds; embalming fluid, 123,100 pounds; leather, 159,975 pounds; miscellaneous resins, 43,370 pounds; paper, 112,775 pounds; rubber chemicals, 271,700 pounds; textiles, 579,785 pounds. Also granted 100 percent for adhesives, disinfectants and germicides, drugs and pharmaceuticals, fungicides and insecticides, photographic chemicals, protective coatings, research, and miscellaneous.

Furfural

All requests allowed in full after screening for inflation and excess stocks.

Gasoline Gum Inhibitors

Gasoline gum inhibitors were allocated 100 percent for use in civilian gasoline during March.

Glycols

Ethyleneglycol: Cellophane: Cut approximately 40 percent. Anti-freeze allowed in accordance with annual schedule. All other allowed in full after screening for inflation.

Diethyleneglycol: All requests granted in full after screening for inflation, except tobacco humectant, which was granted in full only for those solely dependent on it. Other tobacco users cut 40 percent.

Triethyleneglycol: All civilian requests denied, except small order allowances.

Propyleneglycol: All requests granted in full.

Mixed Glycols: Antifreeze allowed in accordance with annual schedule. All others allowed in full.

Glycol Ethers

Methyl Cellosolve: Lacquer solvent, miscellaneous solvent and miscellaneous chemical uses denied. Adhesive uses allowed 100 percent, except for tobacco packaging, which was cut 50 percent. Ink uses cut 50 percent. Resale and small order requests cut 40 percent. All requests screened for inflation.

Cellosolve: Lacquer and miscellaneous solvent uses cut 50 percent. All other uses allowed in full after screening for inflation.

Butyl Cellosolve: Lacquer and miscellaneous solvent uses cut 75 percent. Coupling agent and resale requests cut 50 percent. All others allowed in full after screening for inflation.

Carbitol: All requests allowed in full after screening for inflation.

Hercolyn

All requests granted in full.

Higher Aliphatic Alcohols

Limited quantities allocated for industrial detergents and antifoam agents.

Hexahydric Alcohols

For the current month of February 15-March 14, requests for crystalline sorbitol were filled as follows:—Ascorbic acid, 100 percent of normal requirements, pharmaceuticals and small order exemption, 100 percent; all other requests denied.

Technical Sorbitol Syrup: Ascorbic acid, crystalline sorbitol manufacture, foods, and small order exemption, 100 percent; esters, 70 percent.

Mannitol: All requests were granted 100 percent with the exception of resins, which were given 50 percent.

Arlex: All requests were granted 100 percent.

These allocations were made with adjustments for standard shipping container size and inventories of applicants.

Hexamethylenetetramine

Hexamethylenetetramine was allocated for civilian use in March as follows:—Phenolic resins, 100 percent. Since the small order exemption of hexamethylenetetramine has been raised to 10,000 pounds, the number of applications handled has been greatly reduced. Individual requirements for other end uses were less than 10,000 pounds, therefore no applications were received.

Hydrofluoric Acid, Anhydrous

All requests in March were allocated in full.

Isobutyl Alcohol

Requests for lacquer and thinner for civilian uses were denied. All other re-

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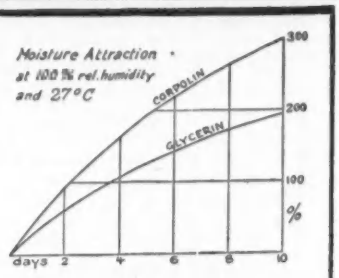

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quests for civilian uses were granted in full.

Isopropyl Acetate

The following civilian end uses were granted 100 percent:—Intermediate for sulfa drugs, acetic acid and anhydride, isotone A-1, adhesives for shoes, research, asbestos sheet packing, lube oil dewaxing solvent, aircraft (lacquer), health, safety and scientific (lacquer), printing inks, and containers (lacquer). Granted as follows were the following lacquer end uses:—Transportation, 24 percent; electricity and communication, 80 percent; industrial machinery, 95 percent; texties and leathers, 79 percent; furniture, 2 percent; laundry, kitchen and refrigeration, 92 percent; building materials and buildings, 20 percent, and miscellaneous; 24 percent.

Isopropyl Alcohol (91 Percent)

Granted 100 percent for acetone, brake fluid, de-icing fluid, drugs and vitamins, laboratory use, oil emulsions, plastics and resins, textiles, small orders, isopropyl acetate, and food processing. Granted 50 percent for chemical manufacture, germicides and disinfectants, cleaners and removers, and shoe polish. Denied for cosmetics, technical coatings, and rubbing alcohol.

Isopropyl Alcohol (95 Percent)

All requests were granted.

Isopropyl Alcohol (99 Percent)

Granted 100 percent for acetone, brake fluid, chemical manufacture, deicing fluid, drugs and vitamins, germicides and disinfectant, laboratory use, oil emulsions, plastics and resins, textiles, gasoline inhibitors, pectin, xanthates, cutting gums, water proofing, and solder flux. Granted 50 percent for cleaners and removers, technical coatings, small orders. Denied for cosmetics and rubbing alcohol.

Lithium Compounds

To be reported later.

Maleic Anhydride

In the allocation of maleic anhydride for the month of March, all requests for the end use of substituted oils and printing inks were denied 100 percent. Appeals may be made for these two uses by forwarding to the WPB the type of primary product to be manufactured, the ultimate end use and a justification as to why maleic anhydride must be used. Allocations for other end uses were as follows:—Abrasive bond, 29 percent; fumaric acid, 78 percent; oil additives, 9 percent; phenolic resins, 72 percent; phthalic alkyd resins, 53 percent; polyvinyl resins, 77 percent; rubber, 100 percent; wetting agents, 50 percent; stabilizers, 100 percent; and maleic resins, 30 percent.

Methanol, Wood-Distilled

Requests for wood-distilled methanol (denaturing grade) for civilian uses were granted in full.

Methanol, Wood-Distilled, 95-97 Percent

Requests for wood-distilled methanol (95-97 percent) for civilian uses were granted in full.

Methanol, Synthetic

Civilian requests for synthetic methanol were allocated as follows:—Allocated in full for photographic products, drugs and pharmaceuticals; 80 percent of requests for dyes and dye intermediates; 50 percent of requests for wood stains; 83 percent of requests for extractions and essential solvent uses. Requests for protective coatings and automotive antifreeze were denied.

Methylethylketone

All civilian requests were denied.

Methylisobutylketone

Granted 100 percent for industrial finishes (other than furniture and fixtures), civilian furniture and miscellaneous, denaturants, pharmaceuticals and drugs. 50 percent granted for coating containers and food closures, and small orders. Civilian transportation was denied.

Naphthalene

Allocated for phthalic anhydride (M-214); beta napthol; other dye intermediates (80 percent), 763,000 pounds; chemical compounds (76 percent), 1,007,000 pounds; agricultural insecticides, 155,000 pounds; miscellaneous 66,000 pounds. Adjustments made for inventories. Total moth prevention granted 45 percent of total requests and adjusted to base period ratio.

Naphthenic Acid and Naphthenates

An expected shipment of naphthenic acid from South America to an East coast port did not arrive. A consequent regional acid shortage for drier manufacture has developed. This difficulty has been adjusted by resorting to other sources. Necessary transfer arrangements have been undertaken, and some adjustment of allocation policy may become necessary.

The distribution of the metallic naphthenate allocations for March was as follows (figures expressed in pounds):—OEW, 11,898; arms, weapons and ammunition, 23,027; aircraft, 44,432; transportation, 175,079; electrical and communication equipment, 24,044; industrial machinery and equipment, 46,391; basic industrial products and processes, 12,177; textiles and leather, 529,761; health, safety and scientific equipment, 5,828; photographic material and equipment, 527; printing inks, printing, publishing and engraving, 3,935; office supplies and equipment, 425; furniture, 4,138; laundry, kitchen and refrigeration equipment, 659; building materials and buildings, 91,277; containers, packages and accessories, 5,494; miscellaneous, 27,282; cuttings oils, 4,850; driers, 788,476; lubricants, 190,925; aggregate small orders, 8,000. Beginning with March, all appli-

—*Continued on page 66*

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Spring is about to come to the several collection areas of this country and there are already some signs of reviving activity in the matter of collecting Spring-dug botanical drugs. The trouble is that the signs are rather weak and the activity gives evidence of anemia, if the advance reports reaching local dealers be accurate.

Small carryovers here and in the primary market are the rule not only for Spring-dug materials, but also for practically all other domestic botanicals of major importance. There was a shortage in collection last year and should gathering prove a disappointment in 1944, the effect will be the greater this year for the reason that shortage a year ago occurred while there was still a fair amount of stock to be carried over into the new season by dealers at all points. This year, the carryover is negligible everywhere and a poor collection will greatly aggravate an already highly irritating situation.

Developments in the spot market last week were featured by an OPA decision not to raise the ceiling prices on black and white pepper; such a raising had been requested by sellers. Federal agencies commandeered six and a half million pounds of black pepper, and grinders who do not have 40 percent of their requirements for the next six months will be supplied. The above had the net result of nullifying some attractive business worked up by brokers over the past fortnight or two.

There were higher prices noted on cornsilk, damiana leaves, deertongue, passion flower herb, and Spanish saffron. Also, on Cyprus anise and laurel. Celery and fennel, moved in buyers' favor, as also did Greek laurel under competition.

Balsams

Copaiba.—Gatherers in Brazil are reported as being hired away by higher pay to gather rubber. Hence, some think that this balsam is likely to get scarcer and dearer. Importation of 98 cases and 6 drums were reported recently.

Fir.—Absorption of supplies was the influential factor in the maintenance of quotations on a basis definitely in line with replacement costs and the availability of further supplies in the primary markets.

Barks

Cocillana.—Demand has slumped with the passing of the season for heaviest consumption. The carryover will be small and stimulation of collection activity would seem to be a necessity.

Dogwood.—There is some reason to believe that supplies from the primary market may eventually be increased sufficiently to ease the present shortage in spot goods.

Sassafras.—Spring demand will test available supplies vastly and the best information in hand now is that there will be no surplus of goods in either the spot or the primary market.

Beans

Tonka.—Importations of 120 packages of this material has given to the spot a moderate reserve after contract commitments were met. Price stability continued the main feature of the market.

Vanilla.—The situation seems likely to remain tight for such time as must pass before major replacements reach this market from all primary markets. Mexican beans begin to move toward the spot now and additions to available supplies are to be expected in the not far distant future. The future of Bourbon beans, however, is not so clearly defined and dealers at this time allege that they have no information regarding when beans will reach here from the source.

Berries

Buckthorn.—So far as most suppliers are concerned, the situation is nominal because most dealers have been unable to replace stocks or to get assurance that goods will be despatched here.

Cubeb.—Out of the picture entirely so far as the normal sources of supply are concerned. Likely to remain unavailable until the end of the war.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Cornsilk, 2c. per lb.
Damiana leaves, 1c. per lb.
Deertongue leaves, 2c. per lb.
Passion flower herb, 8c. per lb.
Saffron, Spanish, $1 per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Cyprus, 4½c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Cyprus, 8c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Celery seed, Indian, ⅝c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Indian, 2c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Greek, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
261.9	**261.7**	**261.1**	**253.1**

Flowers

Lavender.—The quality available on spot varied vastly from the normal material sold here. No replacement from principal source has been possible for years.

Mullein.—Sufficient stock to meet needs is believed to be held in some quarters. The interest of buyers has been light for some time past.

Saffron.—It was doubted that any spot goods of Spanish origin could be obtained under $41 per pound. The ceiling of most suppliers is supposed to be close to $42. Activity was light and irregular last week.

Gums

Arabic.—Into the already rather complex and unsettled picture has come some surplus offerings of packaged material said to be available at interior points with bids being asked. Locally, the market prices held steady, but the situation seemed to be rather competitive.

Mastic.—Reports in some quarters said that sales in very small lots have been made as high as $7.50 per pound. This would seem to be far above the permited limits of the General Maximum Price Regulation.

Myrrh.—Imports totaled 121 cases. Market very steady but not active.

Olibanum.—Arrival of 47 bags was reported. Moderate demand.

Sandarac.—There is a ceiling on this article at 97½c. per pound on carlot quantities, with 4c. being added to apply on less than carlot quantities. Only l.c.l. lots could be obtained locally and such supplies are next to nil.

Tragacanth.—Some renewal of spot stocks of ribbon tragacanth was reported as the result of a purchase said to have run close to a total value of $19,000. It was alleged that this lot was secured by bid to Federal government agencies. Imports totaled 1,945 bags.

Herbs and Leaves

Damiana.—It proves to be difficult to get replacements to the spot from the source, and the market is consequently very firm regardless of demand. Quotations were 16c. to 17c. per pound.

Digitalis.—The carryover will not be excessive in size, but will still be a comfortable cushion upon which the market may rest while replacement supplies are accumulated.

Laurel.—Greek material was lower at 30c. to 31c. per pound, but the produce of Cyprus was substantially higher at 35c. to 36c. Both were under the influence of local conditions as to supply and demand.

Peppermint.—Only domestic leaves will be available this year and there is some question regarding the ability of dealers to secure the collection of a desirable article.

Passion Flower.—Practically nothing is being carried in primary market warehouses and atempts to secure goods at the source recently resulted in total disappointment. Limited spot

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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CARAWAY SEED
CELERY SEED
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS
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CLOVES, Zanzibar
COCILLANA BARK
COLOCYNTH PULP
COLOMBO ROOT
CORIANDER OIL AND SEED
CUMIN SEED
DANDELION ROOT
DILL SEED, Indian
ERGOT OF RYE
FENNEL SEED, Indian
FOENUGREEK SEED
GENTIAN ROOT
GINGER, Jamaica, Calicut
GRAINS OF PARADISE
GUM ARABIC AMBER SORTS
GUM KARAYA
HELLEBORE ROOT WHITE
HERBA HERNIARIÆ
HERBE MENTHE
HOREHOUND HERB
IRISH MOSS
JUNIPER BERRIES
KAMALA POWDER
LAUREL LEAVES
LAVENDER FLOWERS
LINDEN FLOWERS, with Leaves
MAHUANG, Chinese
MARJORAM LEAVES
NUX VOMICA
OAK MOSS
ORANGE OIL, Sweet
ORRIS ROOT
PEPPERMINT OIL
PIMENTO, Jamaica
POPPY SEED, Indian
PSYLLIUM SEED AND HUSKS
QUINCE SEED
RHUBARB ROOT
ROSEMARY LEAVES
ROSEMARY OIL
SAGE LEAVES
SARSAPARILLA ROOT
SAVIN OIL
SAVORY
SENNA LEAVES AND PODS
SESAME SEED, Hulled and Natural
STRAMONIUM LEAVES
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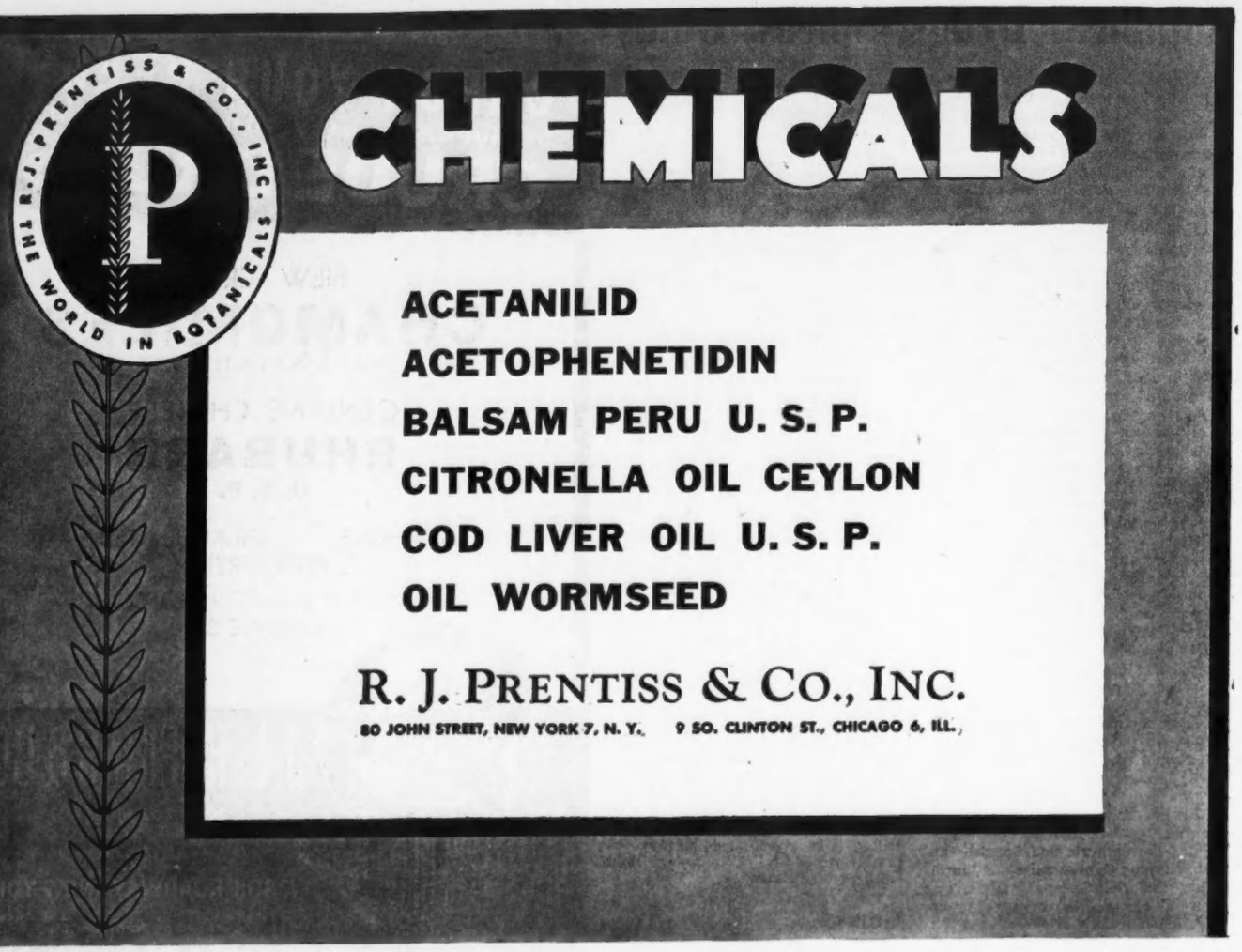
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stocks at 15c. to 16c. per pound were held for regular customers only.

Miscellaneous

Areca Nuts.—Stocks in practically all quarters were reported to be short and early replenishment was a most uncertain event. Most quotations were said to be nominal.

Corn Silk.—A limited quantity of this item fetched 24c. to 25c. per pound during the past week, and buyers found stocks comparatively small and in strong hands at very firm prices.

Nux Vomica.—Requirements of the largest producers have been supplied rather better than some had expected. It would appear that Spring requirements for derived products will draw against fair stocks.

Papain.—No further replenishment arrivals have taken place, but it was still a market of substantial supply and considerable competition. Conditions favored buyers distinctly.

Roots

Blood.—The local market appears to be unable to accept orders and spot dealers say they can find no further lots in the primary market.

Echinacea.—Unless something special is done in the matter of new collections this year, manufacturing consumers will be compelled to forego this item. At the moment nothing appears to be available on spot.

Mandrake.—Buyers approach the replacement season with considerable misgiving since there is reason to feel that a normal collection of this root is unlikely. Labor will be a serious problem this year.

Sarsaparilla.—Mexican root was reported showing some improvement in strength and the position seemed likely to produce, eventually, a moderately higher market.

Skunk Cabbage.—The season when production must take place if any is to be available over the next year is close at hand. Nothing is being carried over this year in the primary market.

Seeds

Anise.—Cyprus material was sharply advanced on active selling that brought the market up to 33c. to 34c. per pound. Other varieties were unchanged and inactive.

Caraway. — Most suppliers have withdrawn quotations on Dutch and Spanish seed. That leaves only Moroccan and Syrian seed for present transactions.

Celery.—More plentiful supplies has brought a shading of prices and the market was called 22⅝c. to 22¾c. per pound at a late hour in the week. The forward position lacked change.

Coriander.—Many are they who would like to get some Moroccan seed from the source to the spot, but there seems little chance of such shipments being made at an early date.

Fennel.—Indian seed was reduced to 16c. to 16½c. per pound, a considerable fall under competitive circumstances.

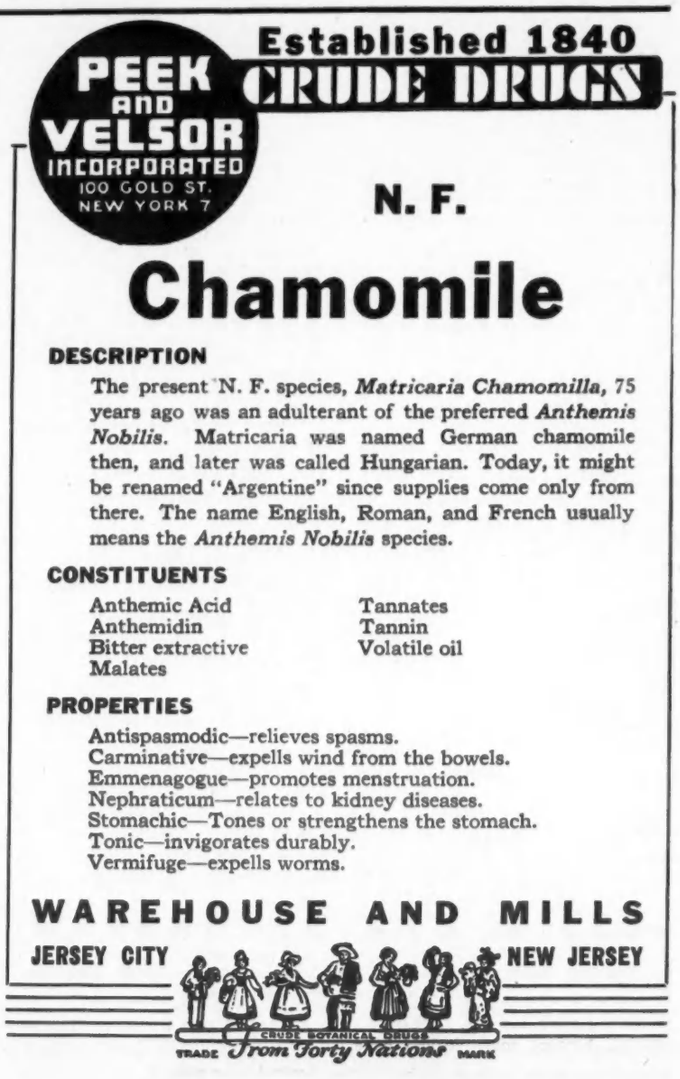
—Continued on page 65

Daniels, Inc., Honors Veteran Employees

Five employees of John B. Daniel, Inc., proprietary medicine manufacturer, Atlanta, Ga., have been honored by that company by being made part owners of the business and officers. The total service of these men is 119 years. Those so honored include Fred J. Lewis, Charles W. Lynn, Charles M. McLaughlin, Edward A. Mallory and Henry B. Sacre. John B. Daniel, Inc., was organized in 1867 by the late Dr. John B. Daniel who served as president until his death in 1914. The company recently was reincorporated with an authorized capital stock of $500,000. New officers elected following the reorganization were:—President, Paul L. Fleming; vice-president and treasurer, Frank L. Fleming; vice-president and general manager, Fred J. Lewis; vice-president, Charles W. Lynn; secretary, Henry L. Bowden.

F.C. Theile Convalescing

Fred C. Theile, president of P. R. Dreyer, Inc., essential oils and aromatic chemicals, is still convalescing from an illness which has kept him away from his desk for the past seven months.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Tonic—invigorates durably.
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Distilled Spirits Tax Drawback Rules Modified

—Continued from page 5

tive April 1, it is no longer necessary for the manufacturer to sell or transfer his product before filing claim for the drawback, it was explained by Carson P. Frailey, executive vice-president of the American Drug Manufacturers Association.

In a letter to members of the association explaining the new regulations, Mr. Frailey pointed out that distilled spirits used in the manufacture of drugs and medicines prior to the effective date of the tax increase enjoy the same status for drawback purposes as does alcohol used in such manufacture subsequent to the effective date of the tax increase.

Claims may be filed for drawback of the taxes on the alcohol used in the products prior to March 31 any time within three months after April 1 and, if conforming to the requirements of the bureau, drawback will be allowed at the rate of $3.75 per gallon. On products in which tax-paid alcohol is used after April 1 the drawback is $6 a gallon. Claims for this drawback must be made within the quarter next succeeding the quarter in which manufacture is completed.

Manufacturers intending to file claims for drawback will need to make four separate inventories of their alcohol stocks on April 1, Mr. Frailey explained:—

1. Products on hand at the close of business March 31 in which tax paid alcohol is used.
2. Products in the process of manufacture.
3. Recovered alcohol possessed by the manufacturer but not in the process of manufacture.
4. Unused alcohol on hand.

Mr. Frailey pointed out that while an inventory must be made of products in the process of manufacture, claim for drawback can not be filed until the product has been completed and the amount of drawback allowed will be limited to $3.75 per proof gallon. These inventories must be made at the end of each quarter. Recovered alcohol possessed, but not in the process of manufacture, will be considered as "used" and will be subject to the $3.75 drawback.

The regulations state that claims for drawback must be filed on Form 843 in triplicate, with the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the place of manufacture is located and must be filed within the three months next succeeding the quarter in which the alcohol is used in the manufacture of the product.

The claim must set forth, under oath, the following information:—

(1) that the special tax has been paid (this is the tax on manufacturers of $25 on withdrawals up to 25 proof gallons, $50 on annual withdrawals from 25 to 50 proof gallons, and $100 on annual withdrawals of more than 50 proof gallons); that the alcohol tax had been fully paid and the alcohol was produced in a domestic registered distillery or an industrial alcohol plant; that the alcohol was used in the manufacture of nonbeverage products; and that the nonbeverage products were manufactured in compliance with the quantitative formulas filed with the claim, with the Commissioner, or formulas prescribed by the United States Pharmacopeia, the National Formulary or the American Institute of Homeopathy.

Each claim for drawback must be accompanied by supporting data prepared in duplicate and one copy attached to the original and duplicate copies of the claim.

Bagley Awarded Schoellkopf Medal

—Continued from page 3

ferrosilicon reaction for making metallic magniseum had always been considered a laboratory curiosity. Mr. Bagley's production methods are being carried out at the Electro Metallurgical Company's plant at Spokane, Wash., with a rated capacity of 24,000 tons annually.

Mr. Bagley has also overcome a wartime bottleneck in metallic calcium, which before the war came almost exclusively from France and was made in small cells at a high production cost. When this source was cut off, the Schoellkopf medallist designed large automatic cells, which are now producing a purer product at a considerably reduced cost.

Sugar Quota for Drugs Stays at 100 Percent

Drug and medicine manufacturers will continue to receive 100 percent of the quantity of sugar used in their base period under an amendment 4, issued by the Office of Price Administration March 14 to sugar rationing order RO 3. The drug classification was stated to take in all manufacturers registered in groups 14 and 15 of the order, and includes makers of internal and external pharmaceuticals, allergy foods, vitamin oils, and cough drops.

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 64

Spices

Cinnamon.—Goods reach this market, but rarely come on the open market, having owners long before the goods are landed here.

Clove.—Stocks appear to be plentiful in all respects, but first costs tend to hold spot quotations to a very steady basis regardless of quantities available.

Ginger.—Jamaica exporters are still faced by farmers' prices on a comparatively high level. It is difficult to buy there at prices permitting resales here at ceiling limitations.

Paprika.—Following several fluctuations in price. Portuguese pepper entered a steadier stage last week and no further changes came in quotations. Fair demand was noted.

Pepper.—Federal agencies were reported not disposed to grant requests for higher ceilings on black and white peppers. In fact, such requests were definitely refused. Stocks of black peppers were commandeered in the amount of 6,500,000 pounds. Grinders, who do not hold 40 percent of their requirements for the next six months, will be supplied, according to these reported. All this eliminates some very attractive business recently arranged by some brokers.

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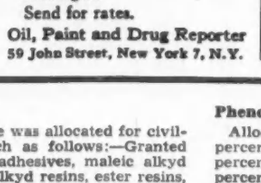

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Chemical Allocations For March Issued

—Continued from page 61

cations for those naphthenates from which driers are compounded were reported as driers rather than as an ultimate end use.

Naphtha, Enamel Wire

Enamel wire naphtha requests were up by approximately 25 percent over February, due to additional requests by at least two former manufacturers who had not applied last month. The stocks at the refineries were enough to meet these additional requests.

Nicotinic Acid

The following requests were granted: —Fifty-two percent for food fortification; and 100 percent for research (small amounts only). Denied for civilian medicinals and feeds.

Nicotinamide

Allocations were granted as follows:—Twenty-nine percent for civilian medicinals; 100 percent for research (small amounts only); 93 percent for food fortification.

Nitrogen Compounds Agricultural

Supplies of nitrogen compounds for agricultural use were allocated according to the established program.

Paraformaldehyde

No release on paraformaldehyde.

Pentaerythritol

Technical grade was allocated for civilian use in March as follows:—Granted 100 percent for adhesives, maleic alkyd resins, phthalic alkyd resins, ester resins, miscellaneous resins, oleoresinous resins, printing ink, research, rosin ester resins, and substitute drying oils; 66 percent was granted for phenolic resins, and 95 percent for protective coatings.

Phenol

Allowed for oil additives, oil refining, triphenyl phosphate, other plasticizers, plastics (subject to M-246), salicylates, other medicinals (131,000 pounds), chlorinated phenols, disinfectants and insecticides (181,000 pounds), dyestuffs (195,000 pounds), chemical manufacturing (680,000 pounds), butyl phenol, and amyl phenol.

Phenols (Substituted)

Allocations were granted as follows:—64 percent to M-246; 100 percent to M-183; 46 percent to M-254; 100 percent to L-233; 100 percent to fungicides and disinfectants; 100 percent to inhibitors; 67 percent to mold preservatives; 67 percent to tanning compounds; 100 percent to anti-skinning agents; 100 percent to oil additives; 100 percent to trichlorethylene; 100 percent to antiseptics, and 96 percent to export and lend-lease.

Phenolic Resins

(1) Molding Compound:—Allowed to the following end uses; industrial wiring devices, safety equipment, motor construction, and other industrial equip-

—Continued on page 71

Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Business in essential oils and aromatic chemicals continued to be very active last week. Without exception, reports emphasized subnormal supplies and a demand that ranged well ahead of dealers' ability to meet. The group received the attention of the War Production Board when, on March 15, benzaldehyde was placed under distribution control by means of the WPB order M-300, issued in the interest of meeting the greatly increased military demands.

Cables from such primary market points as are still able to ship to the United States were notable for the strength displayed by values at all points. Cases in point were bois de rose, Ceylon citronella, patchouli, lemongrass, and the like. Not a trace of primary market unsettlement existed. It was but natural that the spot market should reflect the replacement situation completely.

Farmer and dealer alike were awaiting OPA action on peppermint oil prices. Information received from the primary market stressed labor insufficiency and prevailing wage scales as important parts of the problem of getting a good sized production in 1944. A part of the information received said that the price of peppermint is not high enough compared with other crops. Another part doubted that 1944 acreage would exceed that of 1943 because of the too low price ideas of OPA. In large measure, the above would apply equally to spearmint. There remain the other domestic oils about which OPA has shown concern as to price. Dealers here say that unless something is done to make production more attractive to farmers, production would not amount to much in 1944. There is some reason to think that OPA price action on oils other than peppermint and spearmint is still some way off.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Bois de rose, 10c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
259.4	259.4	259.3	239.1

Essential Oils

Angelica.—There were further proposals that some of this oil be imported from North Africa, this notwithstanding the fact that commercial relations are either impossible or possible only as between governments.

Apricot.—Spot stocks kept to moderate limits by the inability of dealers to get replacements in the quantity they would welcome. Prices remained strong and demand was very good.

Bay.—Not much competition was noted locally. A firm madket prevailed and the available supplies were not sufficient to induce the development of substantial competition between the several holders of prompt delivery oils.

Bergamot.—There may be some in Italy or Messina but there surely is virtually nothing available on spot. Nor do spot dealers have the least idea if and when they may restore stocks by purchases abroad.

Bois de Rose.—The spot market has tended to strengthen following the impact of the first substantial arrivals to take place over considerable period of time. It was felt that no large lots would be sold at much if anything under $4 per pound. Cables revealed primary market strength.

Cedarleaf.—Some felt that failure of OPA to grant higher prices to the producers will only result in reducing the already very small stock local dealers have available. Replacement buying should be large.

Cedarwood.—This item was not a great problem as to supply during the past year but a shortage of labor bebecause of it being required in more essential industries could create a problem in 1944. The situation is being watched closely.

Citronella.—Cables showed Ceylon a firm market where acceptance of bids was not likely to be the rule among shippers. Local values were also on the firm side. Stocks here were not excessive in size.

Clove.—Very firm in all respects notwithstanding the more favorable position as relates to raw material supplies and quotas. Importations of raw material in 1944 are expected to reach 4,500,000 pounds to which may be added 5,000,000 pounds on hand October 1, 1943.

Coriander.—There is still little hope for seed to come from Morocco in quantities sufficient to permit distillation of substantial quantities of oil.

Dill.—Some local dealers have already booked orders to be delivered when pickling begins in 1944. There is reason to expect that domestic oil makers will do a good production job again.

Geranium.—An almost nominal spot market continues and nothing in the way of replacement oil is known to be afloat to this country. Consumers could absorb more than fair sized quantities.

Grapefruit.—The War Food Administration interest in this oil has lessened of late. However, less buying by WFA has not made much more oil available to civilian consumers.

Lemon.—All attempts have failed to persuade authority to permit export from Sicily of such lemon oil as may be stored there or produced under American occupation. The shortage in domestic oil—and it is a real shortage—seems not to be a shortage of an importance sufficient to lead authority to restore imports. Meanwhile, dealers are unable to deliver all the oil they could sell and delivery of commitments are slow.

Nutmeg.—Imports of raw material are only from Grenada, West Indies. Civilians will get 3,500,000 pounds this year, or 15 percent less than consumption in normal years. Just how much will be available for making oil is anyone's guess unless ceilings be readjusted upward sufficiently to care for higher production costs.

Orange.—The supply appears to be plentiful. Demand was especially good from the confectionery trade whose swing to orange from other flavoring materials has been substantial. Undertones in the market continued reasonably steady.

Peppermint. — Reports concerning production prospects continue to come in. Mint roots in fields that survived last year's frost and rain damage are reported in good condition but such acreage is small in comparison with the total cultivated. A considerable acreage was either abandoned or harto labor shortage, prevailing wage scale, and prices obtainable. Such acreage either was abandoned or harvested at low yield. The acreage plowed under was reported to stand a very poor chance of recovery for a new crop this year. Fall planting in some sections was very small. Such was the comment made by one factor who added that he doubted that there would be enough acres planted this Spring materially to increase 1944 acreage over that in 1943—which was a total of 36,710 acres. The source continues that plans are necessarily made ahead and the OPA ideas are going to be too low in price and too late to create an incentive to increase acreage. Investment is high for desirable mint acreage and proper equipment; risk is great; and the labor situation is getting tighter all the while so that with higher prices being obtainable for other crops adapted to mint ground, the outlook is not too bright, according to said factor. Another factor says that the feeling is that the price is not high enough compared with some other crops and the shortage of labor is an added and large problem. It seemed to this factor that as oil is scarce, the government should permit higher prices to be paid for the same if more oil is needed and wanted. Given favorable weather and a fair price, the need will be well supplied, according to this quarter.

Aromatic Chemicals

Benzaldehyde.—The War Production Board announced on March 15

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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that it had placed benzaldehyde, derivatives of which are used in the flavoring of foodstuffs, as an almond scent for soaps, and in the manufacture of dyes, under its general allocation order M-300. Allocation of benzaldehyde, which will be on a monthly basis effective April 1, has been made necessary because of the greatly increased military demands, officials of the Chemicals Bureau explained.

Ethyl Vanillin.—No surplus of supply exists and the call is more than sufficient to keep low reserves the common lot of distributors.

Eugenol.—With plentiful stocks of raw material a reasonable prospect, the position of eugenol should improve from the point of view of the consuming trades. The market is very steady at present.

Eucalyptol.—Low stocks appear to be inevitable for a long time to come unless some magic shall increase the availability of eucalyptus oil in this market. And that seems an impossible magic under present conditions.

Essential Oil Purchases by WFA

Lend-lease, territorial, Red Cross, and other War Food Administration purchases of essential oils in 1943 were as follows:—

	Pounds.
Caraway	500
Grapefruit	10,580
Lemon	207,010
Nutmeg	100
Orange	700
Sassafras	1,500
Vanillin	16,030
Wormseed	4,800
Totals	241,220

Mich. Drug, Cosmetic Group Elects Officers

E. E. Van Allsburg of the Ecclestone Chemical Company has been elected president of the Allied Drug and Cosmetic Association of Michigan. The other officers elected were:—

E. E. Van Allsburg

Vice-president, Gordon Buck, of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana; secretary, Maison G. de Navarre, of Maison G. de Navarre Associates; treasurer, Stewart Cowell, of the J. T. Baker Chemical Company.

After installation of the officers, the speaker of the evening, Dr. L. S. Roehm of the Dow Chemical Company, gave a discussion on the manufacture of magnesium, followed by motion pictures on the same subject.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Some daylight has begun to gleam through the dark clouds of a near-famine in supplies of the primary petroleum derivatives on the East Coast within the past week. Gradually moderating weather conditions, and an accompanying diminution of the hitherto urgent demands for fuel oil and kerosene, have combined with notable improvement in the volume of the Eastward movement of petroleum products in bringing about a considerable easing of the tension in the supply situation of heating oils, motor fuel and numerous other types and forms of refined petroleum on the Atlantic seaboard.

There is room for much further betterment in stocks of fuel oil and kerosene in the Eastern States, but, although New England, where the weather has remained decidedly cold, is still calling vociferously for amplified supplies of these heating oils, there is no longer such a pressing need for more liberal quantities of these oils in the Middle Atlantic and Southern tiers among the coastwise States. Already the emergency restrictions on suppliers in Zones 1 and 2 have been lifted.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents.—Processors of these high solvency aromatic naphthas are obtaining sufficient quantities of the all-xylene base to keep their output up to current requirements. The demand for both allocated and unallocated grades of these solvents is holding up well. There is also a fair inquiry for the aliphatics, which will require individual licenses for shipment April 1.

Some sizable lots of aromatic naphtha, Type 3, specification AN-VV-N-96, stock No. 8500-617700, running 53 gallons per drum, are being offered by Major Carleton G. George, air corps contracting officer, 830th AAT specialized depot, 3300 Jackson Boulevard, Memphis 1, Tenn. These lots, on which bids may be submitted up to noon, March 22, consist of 40,000 gals., f.o.b. Topeka, Kan.; 11,865 gals., f.o.b. Syracuse, N. Y.; 74,115 gals., f.o.b. South Bend, Ind., and 17,172 gals., f.o.b. Columbus, O. Another lot of naphtha, specified as No. 8500-NL, packed in 55 used gallon drums, ranging from 37 to 44 specific gravity at 60 degrees Fahrenheit, is subject to bids, f.o.b. Oklahoma City, Okla.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—With the approach of Spring, the call for this naphtha has shown signs of increasing considerably. Fairly sizable quantities of this dry-cleaning fluid are being currently taken up by military as well as civilian users. Market steady.

Lacquer Diluent.—Paint industry interests continue to buy fairly extensively of this material. Tone firm.

Mineral Spirits.—Buying movement on all scores is reaching goodly proportions. No change in price structure.

Rubber Solvent.—Synthetic rubber makers are absorbing huge and constantly increasing quantities of this solvent. Market boiling over with activity and strength.

Stoddard Solvent.—Moving steadily into consuming channels in the dry-cleaning trade, with buying for military account slightly exceeding that for civilian use.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Though war production enterprises continue largest purchasers, a moderate buying interest is likewise manifested by civilian consumers, and some abatement of the military demand is expected ere long.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, March 17.—Paint trade and other consuming industries are continuing to absorb large quantities of petroleum solvents and diluents in this area. The still expanding synthetic rubber industry is another large and increasing taker of certain solvents. Offerings are not overly large in any line.

Los Angeles, March 17.—Call for both allocated and unallocated high solvency aromatics continues brisk on the Pacific coast. There is still an active movement of thinners and no indications of any approaching diminution of the demand for paint thinners. Prices firmly held throughout the list.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Crude petroleum, Urbana field, Ark., 13.3c. per bbl.; South Elton field, La., 12c. per bbl.; Tullos-Urania field, La., 10c. per bbl.
Gasoline, 70-octane, leaded, ¼c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

None.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—With the bulk of all available supplies of this light hydrocarbon going into the making of 100-octane gasoline and synthetic rubber, there is little available for civilians for other industrial or home heating purposes. Market very active and strong.

Heptane.—In steadily increasing request. Tone firm.

Hexane.—Moving in constantly expanding volume into consuming channels. Prices well maintained.

Octanes. — Fair buying interest shown in these forms of liquefied gas. Market steady.

Pentanes.—Buying movement becoming greater daily. Tone strong.

Propane.—Market for this liquefied gas exactly similar to that prevailing in butane. Prices holding firm.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Amorphous Waxes.—Buying interest holding out well in these waxes. Market stable.

Paraffin.—Crude scale continues in fairly plentiful supply, but in only light inquiry. Refined grades increasingly scarce. Low melting points in scantier supply than the higher melting points. Both types are in keen demand.

Petrolatums.—Continue in moderate call, with U.S.P. veterinarian and technical grades moving steadily into consuming channels.

White Mineral Oils.—Shipments of these oils are still being made on a sizable scale. Market stable.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum.—Another decline in the average daily rate of domestic production has been noted within the past week, with the record showing a drop of 31,550 barrels to 4,381,175 barrels daily for the week ended March 11. This rate, however, is 12,875 barrels more than PAW's recommendation of 4,368,300 barrels for March.

In line with its plan for lifting price ceilings for crude oil in individual fields where such price advances have been shown to be justified, the Office of Price Administration has granted three sets of price markups in fields in Arkansas and Louisiana. Among these, it has elevated the ceiling on heavy crude in the Urbana field, Union County, Arkansas, by 13.3 cents per barrel, from 74.7c. to 88c. while raising the ceiling on crude oil in the South Elton field, Jefferson Davis parish, Louisiana, to the extent of 12 cents per barrel, from $1.18 to $1.30 for 40 degree gravity and over, and also lifting the ceiling in the Tullos-Urania field, LaSalle parish, La., by 10 cents per barrel, from $1.15 to $1.25. The first-mentioned markup is retroactive, being effective from January 12, while the two last-mentioned uplifts are made effective March 22.

Fuel Oil.—As a result of the recent improvement in kerosene and distillate fuel supplies, emergency restrictions in Zones 1 and 2, whereby suppliers had been instructed to limit deliveries to minimum essential requirements, have been lifted.

Gasoline.—For the purpose of making more liberal provisions for farmers and truckers in gasoline supplies throughout the country, OPA has announced a reduction in "A" gasoline rations west of the Alleghanies and a tightening of the "B" ration on the Pacific Coast while also entering upon an organized campaign on counterfeit coupons designed to bring gasoline consumption within civilian allocations.

Briefly summarized, this new OPA order will cut the "A" ration, beginning March 22, from three to two gallons a week in all parts of the country except the seventeen East Coast states, where the "A" ration is

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Penn Drake
White Oils
Meet these tests

Blend Readily

Penn-Drake White Oils provide a readily-blending base that meets your most exacting specification for Purity, Uniformity and Dependability. This superior blending ability is achieved through our carefully controlled process of refining scientifically selected crude oils.

To insure smooth blending of your preparations, specify PENN-DRAKE!

Free from Color, Odor, Taste

Because Penn-Drake White Oils are totally free from undesirable odor and taste, your manufacturing problems are greatly simplified. With no offensive odors or tastes to neutralize or "deodorize," the perfume or aroma you add to your preparations yields full richness and charm. Being crystal clear, Penn-Drake White Oils enhance the appearance of your product.

Permanent

The Penn-Drake refining process completely eliminates unstable, unsaturated hydrocarbons, acids, alkalies, hard paraffins and sulphur. Thus, by removing ALL harmful ingredients, Penn-Drake White Oils successfully resist evaporation, oxidation, heat and light. Even though your preparation should remain longer than usual in storage or on dealers' shelves, you can be sure that your base will not deteriorate if you Standardize on the finest in White Oils, PENN-DRAKE!

Write for the new Penn-Drake Bulletin today. This book pictorially and factually tells how Penn-Drake White Oils and Penn-Drake Petrolatum will improve your products for medicinal, cosmetic or other use.

PENNSYLVANIA REFINING COMPANY
GENERAL OFFICES: BUTLER, PA.
Refineries at Karns City and Titusville, Pa.
Makers of White Oil, Technical Oil, Petrolatum, Petroleum Sulphonates, Etc.

penn drake petroleum products

ALUMINUM CHLORIDE
ANHYDROUS
PHOSGENE
(CARBONYL CHLORIDE)
NIAGARA CHLORINE PRODUCTS CO.
LOCKPORT, NEW YORK

LOW POUR POINT
WHITE OILS
OIL STATES PETROLEUM CO., INC. Woolworth Bldg., New York Plant: Bayonne, N. J.

already two gallons a week. Simultaneously, on the Pacific Coast, the "B" ceiling is to be cut from 460 to 400 miles a month.

PAW's move toward meeting the mounting farm, trucking and construction work requirements has taken the form of a much larger allotment of automobile gasoline for the April-June quarter by granting a total of 1,257,000 barrels, or 140,000 barrels a day above those for the first three months of this year. But even this seemingly liberal allotment, it may be noted, is about a half million barrels under normal peactime requirements.

Western Pennsylvania refiners have advanced their prices for 70-octane leaded gasoline a quarter cent per gallon to an inside figure of 8c. and a maximum of 8.45c., the same markup as they had announced for 72-74-octane leaded "gas," a week previously.

CONTRIBUTE TO THE RED CROSS

Controlled Specialization
petrolatums and white oils
CERESINES, WHITE AND YELLOW
RUST PREVENTIVES
From the Refinery of
SHERWOOD
REFINING COMPANY, INC.
ENGLEWOOD, N. J.
Refinery, WARREN, PA.
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STEARIC ACID
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ULTRA-PENN
Specialists in quality
PETROLATUMS—WHITE OILS
for every purpose
ULTRA PENN REFINING CO. • Butler, Pa.

World Petroleum Study Group Named

OPD Washington Bureau

A committee of eleven members was appointed March 14 by Vice-President Wallace to investigate the world petroleum situation. The investigation, provided for in S. Res. 253, is an outgrowth of an earlier proposed investigation on the advisability of dissolving the Petroleum Reserves Corporation.

The committee is provided with a fund of $25,000 and is "to make a full and complete study and investigation with respect to petroleum resources, and the production and consumption of petroleum and petroleum products, both within and outside the United States, in their relation to our national welfare and security." It is to report the results of the inquiry to the senate with recommendations for the formulation of a national petroleum policy. Named as investigators by Vice-President Wallace were:—

Senators Tom Connally of Texas, Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan, Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado, E. H. Moore of Oklahoma, Francis Maloney of Connecticut, Ralph O. Brewster of Maine, Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming, Chan Gurney of South Dakota, Burnet R. Maybank of South Carolina, Scott W. Lucas of Illinois, and Robert M. LaFollette, jr., of Wisconsin.

Aliphatic Naphthas Shipments Rule Charged

OPD Washington Bureau

The Foreign Economic Administration announces that, effective April 1 shipments of aliphatic naphthas and other naphthas falling in the Department of Commerce B number classification 5019 will no longer be permitted under general license. Shipments will be permitted only under individual licenses after that date.

Petroleum Products Cost Study Made

The Federal Trade Commission has transmitted to Congress Part IV of its series of reports on methods and cost of distributing important consumer commodities. Among the products covered in the report are petroleum products.

Asphalt Sales Rise 10 Percent in 1942

Refinery sales of petroleum asphalt (exclusive of road oil) to domestic consumers in the United States were 10 percent larger in tonnage, and because of higher prices they were 17 percent greater in value, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. But as the refinery output was 4 percent less in 1942 than in 1941, inventories at the refineries were reduced nearly one-third, and more of other petroleum products were transferred to the asphalt account.

	Short tons	
	Production	Sales to domestic consumers
East Coast, Texas Inland, Texas Gulf, Louisiana Gulf, Arkansas and Louisiana Inland	2,598,000	2,686,100
Appalachian	339,300	315,900
Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, etc	1,322,400	1,207,900
Oklahoma, Kansas, and Missouri	526,700	638,600
Rocky Mountain	178,900	364,900
California	1,336,200	1,627,300
United States—		
1942	6,296,500	6,840,800
1941	6,557,600	6,228,700

Amsco Transfers Two Sales Representatives

American Mineral Spirits Company announces the appointment, effective March 15, of Joseph A. Coyle, as sales representative in Northern New Jersey, a post hitherto held by his brother, S. B. Coyle. The latter has taken on added responsibilities in Amsco's sales department and will hereafter operate from its New York offices in areas to be subsequently assigned.

N. J. Standard Buys Tankers

Purchase by Standard Oil Company of New Jersey of eight 14½-knot tankers now being built for the U. S. Maritime Commission by the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company at Chester, Pa., has been announced by the commission. Under the agreement approved by the commission, the purchaser is trading in fifteen old tankers for an allowance of $10,778,640 on the purchase of approximately $24,000,000.

UNIFORMITY
APCOTHINNER TROLUOIL PETROLENE
"LUCKY" Results don't just happen!
ANDERSON-PRICHARD
INDUSTRIAL NAPHTHAS

New needs for protective coatings and different materials with which to manufacture, have spotlighted the man who leaves nothing to chance . . . the research chemist. As a supplier of technical naphthas to the industry, Anderson - Prichard has always stressed scientific research. Laboratory expense has usually exceeded sales expense. And so we salute the wartime service of the industry's chemists . . . invite you to make use of our own laboratory for the study of your problems.

Atlantic Division:
D. H. LITTER CO.
NEW YORK
BOSTON
PHILADELPHIA

ANDERSON-PRICHARD OIL CORPORATION
PRODUCERS REFINERS
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.
Laboratories: Cyril, Okla., Chicago, Ill; Akron, Ohio; New York City

Canadian Representative:
APCO PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, LTD.
MONTREAL
TORONTO

AKRON CHICAGO KANSAS CITY DETROIT INDIANAPOLIS SOUTH BEND
CINCINNATI CLEVELAND ST. PAUL ST. LOUIS PITTSBURGH MILWAUKEE

Fertilizer Materials

Fertilizer producers have been called upon to meet an unprecedented demand for Spring delivery. While shipments started ahead of time, it was apparent that a heavy movement would remain in progress later than usual. Production continued to be restricted by manpower shortage, and this condition tended to cause some delay in deliveries. Weather conditions in the South have made land preparation difficult for cultivation, and, although it is expected that farmers will receive their fertilizer in time for planting, shipments may be somewhat late.

According to WPB, it appears that more potash will be available for fertilizer next year than in 1943-1944. Production will probably exceed 800,000 tons, of which 675,000 tons are expected to go into fertilizer. Reports were current that some manufacturers will not require the potash allocated to them for period 3. All potash not taken up will be reallocated to other manufacturers on April 1.

Nitrogenous materials in several instances remained tight, with ceiling prices fully recognized. According to reports from the South, most interests have acquired their limit of 70 percent, but some are still short of this amount. Expectations were that the limit would be raised to 80 percent through an amendment to FPO-12, but no official announcement of such a revision has been made to date.

Heavy production of anhydrous ammonia by commercial and ordnance plants has resulted in lower prices for the fertilizer grade in tankcars.

Complaints of short stocks of superphosphate at different Southern points were heard. Manpower shortage was reported primarily responsible for this condition.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Anhydrous.—Commercial grade was obtainable at $59 per ton in sellers' tankcars. This represents a reduction of $31 a ton. The downward revision was the result of increased supplies brought about by heavy production of ordnance and commercial material.

Ammonia Sulphate.—Demand active with movement guided by WPB regulations. Production continued heavy with relatively little variation from week to week. Material moving about as rapidly as made.

Bone Meal.—No improvement in the supply situation. Material, when available, was taken by feeders. War Food Administration purchased 240,000 pounds during January.

Castor Pomace.—Supplies were not sufficient to meet demand. Production reported well under contract, thereby preventing any reserve to meet additional requirements. Recent heavy importations of beans would seem to forecast a favorable basic supply situation.

Dried Blood.—A little more domestic material has reached the market. The approach of the end of the season has occasioned some shortages, particularly in the South. Sales for prompt shipment were made last week at ceiling levels for fertilizer use.

Hoof Meal.—Available material continued scarce. Demand was active with trading restricted under supply influences.

Sheep Manure.—About all the production of this material was required to satisfy the demand for package goods. Buyers experienced difficulty in locating additional supplies at the close of the week.

Soda Nitrate.—Demand was readily satisfied from a favorable supply situation. Agricultural interests have stored a lot of material for future application. Shipments remained under WPB regulations.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock.—Mine deliveries to acidulators continued about as heavy as labor conditions would permit. The mounting production of superphosphate has been fully reflected in the call for shipments. The supply situation was fully capable of meeting this demand, the main difficulty was in moving goods promptly under the prevailing manpower shortage.

Superphosphate.—Supplies increased in January compared with the previous month, but were below those of a year ago, according to Bureau of the Census. At the end of January, this year, the supply amounted to 845,028 tons of normal a.p.a. 18 percent against 791,385 tons a month ago, and 1,000,477 tons for January, 1943. Triple-superphosphate stocks were 47,849 tons at the end of January against 41,524 tons in December and 49,204 tons for January, 1943. Production of normal for January this year was 574,699 tons compared with 489,799 tons for the same month a year ago. The supply of superphosphate did not appear to be any too flush in the Northern areas. Reports from Baltimore indicated a relatively tight market with some difficulty experienced in covering round lot orders promptly. Lend-lease shipments continued to hold the supply of triple at a comparatively low level.

Potashes

Shipments to mixers continued steady under favorable supply conditions, while production was maintained around peak levels. The movement was under WPB regulations and somewhat broadened by recent releases. It was apparent that Canada will have less fertilizer than in 1943. A maximum of 35,000 tons of potash is expected to be available during 1944 for agricultural use, or about 80 percent of the quantity consumed in 1943, according to trade reports reaching the Department of Commerce. Fertilizer manufacturers have been alloted about 73 percent of the potash used in 1943.

Sulphur and Pyrites

While some reduction in stocks has taken place, the available supply remained ample to meet about any demand that might develop. Shipments were steady at a satisfactory seasonal average. Spanish pyrites was relatively quiet, uncertain shipping conditions having a tendency to restrict trading.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, March 17.—With the improvement in weather, fertilizers are reported moving to farms in greater volume again. A prominent representative of the fertilizer industry asserts there has been an early movement of fertilizers but it now looks as if there would be a heavy late movement. Production continues to be hampered by labor shortage and indicates that one of the reasons for a late movement will be the inability of manufacturers to catch up with orders. Estimates are that in spite of labor shortage, the production of fertilizers in the South will be well beyond that of the preceding season.

Baltimore, March 17.—Production of some of the materials used in agriculture has fallen behind the demand because of a scarcity of labor, and the situation grows more serious from day to day, because the manufacturers of these materials have found it impossible to work plants on a scale that would permit even delayed deliveries. Every conceivable method has been employed to get workers, but with disappointing results and producers have fallen behind in filling orders for their products. As a consequence farmers are unable to get their land in order for plowing and planting, and there is every prospect of a crop shortage next Summer and Fall.

FISH SCRAP.—With the opening of the season about the middle of April in Florida waters, with some activity in May off the coast of North Carolina and in June, down Chesapeake Bay, off Delaware and the grounds farther North there is an expectation that more of this ammoniate will be produced than last year, especially if the government turns back the boats taken over in 1943. The talk in the trade, however, is still that more or less embarassment will be encountered by operating companies because of inability to obtain crews for the vessels released. It is asserted that very little or no scrap will be converted into meal with the mark-up for grinding held down to $3 per ton, and a further advance of $3 per ton for bagging, amounts that are deemed insufficient to permit of acceptable profits. The ceiling for scrap is still at $1.21 per unit, with 60 percent meal at $72.50 per ton and 65 percent meal at $78.50 per ton.

TANKAGE.—Nothing has happened to bring into the market increasing quantities of this ammoniate, and the buying is confined to producers of feeds, with the ceiling of $5.53 and 10 per unit-ton considered much too high for fertilizer manufacturers to enter into the competition for supplies.

DRIED BLOOD.—This ammoniate is in much the same state as tankage as far as buying for fertilizer purposes is concerned. The manufacturers of plant food are obliged to look around for much cheaper substitutes for blood at the ceiling of $5.53 per unit-ton, basis Baltimore.

BONE.—A third product that is too high in price and also very much too scarce to be taken up by mixers. The domestic supply remains low, with imports very small and many of those normally engaged in the distribution of the ammoniate without quotations. Tests in the way of bids of $53 per ton have not served to bring out substantial offerings or have been entirely without response.

Chicago, March 10.—Fertilizer materials are continuing to attract a considerable amount of attention. Offerings are insufficient to balance potential and actual demand. Blood is attracting considerable interest currently. Tankage is steady and moving well. Bone materials are showing strength with ground, steamed bone held at $55 to $56 per ton; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $40 to $42 per ton; dried, rendered tankage, hard pressed, $1.25; 50 percent bone and meat scrap, $65 to $67.50.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer grade, $31 per ton, tankcars, works.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

Western Phosphate Rock Data: 1943

The marketed production of Western States phosphate rock experienced a setback in 1943 of 14 percent from the record total of 265,665 long tons reached in 1942, dropping to 228,680 tons, with a P_2O_5 content of 72,730 long tons, as reported by producers to the Bureau of Mines. Western phosphate rock sold or used by producers follows:—

	Long Tons	
	1943	1942
Idaho	108,916	114,079
Montana	119,764	150,402
Utah	.....	1,184
Total	228,680	265,665

Chemical Allocations For March Issued

—*Continued from page 66*

ment, 1,300,000 pounds; medical and health supplies, agricultural supplies civilian wiring devices, replacement parts for domestic appliances, automotive ignition, office machinery replacement parts, 1,090,000 pounds; printing plates, 11,000 pounds; textile and rayon equipment, 58,000 pounds; and closures for food and others, 1,276,000 pounds. Fifty-five thousand pounds of off-grade by-product phenol allowed for wine and liquor closures on "defer" basis. The following end uses were denied for new material: — Civilian buttons, amateur photographic equipment, micrometer boxes, cosmetic packaging, radio cabinets, razors, telephone index holders, and kitchen utensils.

(2) Protective Coatings: — Allocations were made as follows:—Transportation, 55,602 pounds; electrical and communication equipment, 17,288 pounds; industrial machinery, equipment and tools, 58,969 pounds; textiles and leather, 1,700 pounds; health, safety and scientific equipment, 897 pounds; photographic material and equipment, 100 pounds; printing inks and accessories, 15,260 pounds; office supplies and equipment, 550 pounds; laundry, kitchen and refrigeration equipment, 10 pounds; containers, packages and accessories, 36,720 pounds; miscellaneous (unclassifiable), 5,100 pounds.

(3) Adhesives:—The following allocations were made in full for other civilian uses consisting of:—Farm machinery, 42,000 pounds; garbage receptacles, 30,000 pounds; and barrel staves, 30,000 pounds.

(4) Laminating resin was granted in full for the following essential civilian uses:—Electrical insulation parts, 451,191 pounds; industrial gears, 86,000 pounds; mechanical and structural-industry, 287,500 pounds; safety helmets, 21,163 pounds; corrosion resistant parts, 30,000 pounds; secondary automobile license plates, other than those issued by the states, 1,000 pounds; ignition contact arms for replacements on cars, trucks and busses, 1,050 pounds; instruction data plates for industrial switchgear equipment, 6,000 pounds; mechanical miscellaneous civilian fan blades, repair work, washing machines, etc., 10,737 pounds; oil and fuel filters for farm tractors, thrashers, etc., 19,200 pounds; serving trays for hospitals, defense plants, cafeterias, and hotels, 107,000 pounds.

(5) Specialties: — Allocated to these end uses the following amounts which include all quantities going to civilian end uses and all quantities not definitely

—*Continued on page 74*

Domestic SULPHATE of AMMONIA AND AMMONIA LIQUOR
MADE IN THE U.S.A.
Barrett NITROGEN
THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET • NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

Selected
SPENT FULLERS EARTH
THE UNEXCELLED CONDITIONER
FOR MANUFACTURERS OF FERTILIZERS AND CHEMICALS!
If you need more in '44; Here's how—order now.
Then, be you large or small—we can surely serve you all.
THE DICKERSON COMPANY
BROKERS — IMPORTERS — EXPORTERS
DREXEL BUILDING - - PHILADELPHIA 6, PA.

Producers of
SULPHUR
Large stocks carried at all times, permitting prompt shipments . . . Uniformly high purity of 99½% or better . . . Free of arsenic, selenium and tellurium.
TEXAS GULF SULPHUR Co. Inc.
75 E. 45th Street New York 17, N.Y.
Mine: Newgulf, Texas

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 8

Your FIRST

source for

Good Rebuilt EQUIPMENT

VACUUM SHELF DRYERS

Devine 16 Shelf 52" x 79" with acc.
Devine 20 Shelf 59" x 104" with acc.

GLASS LINED EQUIPMENT

1—3,000 gal. Jacketed Glass Lined Vacuum Still.
2—750 gal. Jacketed Tanks 5' x 5'6" (one with agitating brine coil).
32—Glass Lined Jacketed and Unjacketed Tanks from 600 gal. to 15 gal.

PROCESSING

2—Louisville Steam Tube Dryers 6'x35'.
2—Devine Rotary Dryers; 3'x25'; 5'x30'.
1—Devine Vacuum Fumigator 6'4"x15'.
2—Rotex Sifters: 40"x84"; 54"x120".
4—Colloid Mills; Premier, Eppenbach-Charlotte.
1—Heavy Duty American Drum Hoist.
2—Alberger surface Condensers; ea. 1,520 sq. ft.
2—Buffalo 6' Crystallizers or Pans.

MILLS - GRINDERS

1—Mikro No. 4—24" Pulverizer.
1—Williams, Size 20 Hammer mill, large cap.
2—Lined Pebble Mills: 40 gal.-800 gal.
1—Hardinge 8'x22" Steel Ball Mill.
8—Ross-Kent 3 Roll Mills; 12x30; 16x40.
1—Acme Jaw Crusher; Jaws 16x19.
Other Mills by Mead, Raymond, Straub, Schutz, O'Neill, Sprout-Waldron, Etc.

KETTLES - TANKS

78—Steam Jacketed Kettles in Copper, Iron, Steel, Monel Glass Lined, up to 750 gal.
4—Jacketed, Agitated 1,000-gal. Vac. Cookers.
2—Jacketed, Agitated 500-gal. Process Units.
8—Vertical Cooper Storage Tanks, 1,000 gal.
14—Steel Storage Tanks, 500 gal. to 15,000 gal.
6—Copper Vac. Pans. JKTD, Coiled up to 350 gal.
3—Dopp Cast Iron Kettles with agit., 150-300 gal.

MIXERS

9—Dry Powder Mixers, 100 to 3,000 lbs.
2—JKTD Heavy Duty Mixers, 50 cu. ft.
12—Pony and Change Can Mixers.
7—Mass Mixers: JKTD & Unjktd, up to 4 BBL.
1—Abbe Lenart 55-gal. No. 4 mixer.
1—Simpson Muller Mixer, No. 2, 6' dia.
68—Portable Agitators, ¼ to 5 H.P.
1—W & P, 250 Gal. Double Arm Mixer.

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
EAST 9th STREET AND EAST RIVER DRIVE
NEW YORK 9, NEW YORK

Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Help Wanted and Positions Sought—Minimum $2.00, thirty-six words or less; 35c for each additional six words.

All Other Classified Advertisements—$5.00 thirty-six words or less; 85c for each additional six words or fraction.

Agencies Wanted

SALES AGENT, with New York office, desires to represent out-of-town firms, manufacturing chemicals, etc., in eastern States. Long, proven sales record. Commission basis exclusively. Draft exempt, age 42. BOX 904, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WOULD CONSIDER representing producer of chemicals, colors, resins or related materials to the paint, varnish and lacquer manufacturers in the Chicago area. Have wide acquaintance, successful sales record and understand their manufacturing problems. BOX 914, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Agents Wanted

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED. Manufacturer of specialized lubricant (cutting oils, etc.) seeks representatives covering industrial field in East and Midwest. Give full particulars and references first letter. BOX 918, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Offered

KETTLE, JACKETED, vertical, 64 in. by 4 ft. with cover and agitator, also body section adapter; Hanovia MSS burner, No. 77-7 mount, nickel lead wires, 2 ft. above burner with set of controls for 220 volt, 60 cycle, consisting of one transformer No. 16595 and one 12924 capacitor. BOX 922, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Offered

FOR SALE—Oil laboratory equipment—viscosimeter, constant temperature, Greiner; cloud and power test apparatus, Greiner; carbon residue apparatus, Greiner; Cleveland open flash tester, Greiner; wear and lubricant tester, Timken; Herschel friction machine, American Instrument Co. BOX 913, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FOR IMMEDIATE sale and delivery, one 10-horsepower oil fired boiler, maximum pressure 100 pounds. Breinig Brothers, Hoboken, N. J.

BUY WAR BONDS

GOT AN "E" FLAG?

"CONSOLIDATED" helps you win them!

JUST PURCHASED

For Immediate Shipment from Plant

Large lot of Machinery from the plant of NATIONAL SUGAR REFINING at EDGEWATER, N. J.—Principal items:

60—Centrifugals, 40" dia. bronze and steel baskets, flat bottoms with unloaders, and self discharging—American Tool, Roberts & Hepworth—AC motor driven, DC motor driven, belt driven.

7—Sweetland Filters, No. 12, each with 72 leaves, copper and iron.

9—Vacuum Pans, 10' to 14', cast iron and copper, with all accessories.

10—Union Special Bag Sewing Machines, with Conveyors and Motors, for cotton bags up to 10 lbs.

Miscellaneous—Filter Presses, Rotary Granulators, Crystallizers, Pumps, Grinders, Screens, Conveyors, etc.

WIRE - PHONE - WRITE

Special Items from Stock

EXPELLERS

6—Anderson No. 1 OIL EXPELLERS, with feeders, tempering apparatus, 15 HP AC motors—rebuilt.

2—70" x 30' RUGGLES COLES DIRECT HEAT ROTARY DRYERS, Type A-9.
1—P & S. 9-Truck ATMOSPHERIC DRYER, 1,562 sq. ft. tray surface.
2—PEBBLE MILLS. 1—4' x 4' Burrstone Lined; 1—4' x 6' jacketed Steel Lined; 1—32" x 42" Rubber Lined; 4—30 gal. porcelain lined. Other Sizes.
3—PEBBLE MILLS, 40 x 16" Colorado Iron Works; 42" x 16" Allis-Chalmers.
6—DRY POWDER MIXERS, various sizes.
2—W. & P. MIXERS, sizes 21-X-BB jacketed 625 gal.: 1—size 15, 100 gal. jacketed: 1—size 14, 50 gal. jacketed; other sizes
2—4'x6' Iron OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTERS; 1—Iron 5'x4'.
7—HEAT EXCHANGERS, 50 to 1600 sq. ft. heating surfaces; 5 copper, 2 steel tubes.
6—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS, 4-Roll Low Side, No. 3, No. 1, No. 0000.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jack. MIXER, 75 gal.
1—Schaeffer size 14 POIDOMETER.
3—2" Williey SAND PUMPS.
10—RUBBER LINED Rectangular TANKS; 7—500-gal.; 2—200 gal.; 1—150 gal.
1—5' x 12' Vacuum DRUM DRYER, Buffalo Foundry complete with accessories.
1—Proctor & Schwartz 5-section, 27-truck Atmospheric DRYER, excellent condition.
10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5'x20'; 3—Devine 4'x25'; 1—Devine 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells 30" x 12'.
3—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS 4'x 12'.
1—Buffalo Vac. 32" x 72" ATMOSPHERIC DOUBLE DRUM DRYER, m.d. complete.

ROLLER MILL

1—Day 5-roll, high speed ROLLER MILL, 12"x32", with roller bearings and motor drive.

1—Buflovac 32" x 90" ATMOSPHERIC DOUBLE DRUM DRYER, complete.
1—RBF 28" x 60" Atmo. double drum DRYER, complete MD.
3—Buflovak 6' dia. Jack. Vacuum CRYSTALLIZERS or VACUUM PAN DRYERS.
6—25 gal. MONEL open TANKS.
1—3' x 4' Denver ROD MILL
29—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12" to 72" bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.
1—PNEUM. SCALE CARTON PACKAGING UNIT.
2—Batteries of two each TYLER HUMMER SCREENS 4'x5', single deck, other sizes
9—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS 4' x 30', 5' x 30', 70" x 30'.
1—Buffalo casti ron jacketed 125 gal. AUTOCLAVE.
1—Zaremba triple effect EVAPORATOR, steel tubes C. I. body—500 square ft. per effect, complete.
1—No. 10 SWEETLAND FILTER, 27 leaves, 4" C.C.; 1—No. 7, 27 copper leaves, 3" C.C.
1—36' dia. Cast iron COLUMN, 23" high.
1—355 c.f.m. AIR COMPRESSOR, with A. C. Motor.
1—Devine duplex VACUUM PUMP 16 x 16 x 12.
2—STOKES steam heated WATER STILLS, 5, 10 gal. per hour.
1—Day 5-gal. acketed MOGUL MIXER.
9—Hardinge BALL MILLS, 3' x 8", 3' x 36", 4' 6' x 24" with classifier, 6' x 36"; also 6' x 12' Rod Mill.
5—ROTARY KILNS, 4' x 30', 5' x 50', 6' x 60', 8' x 125', 8' x 135'.
2—BELT CONVEYORS, 30" x 130', 16" x 65'.
3—Dracco Perfecto Type AAA DUST COLLECTORS
1—Devine horiz. jack. VULCANIZER, 5' x 11'
1—Abbe Blutergess No. 2 SIFTER
2—Gen. Ceramic 40" dia. x 15' high ABSORPTION TOWERS.

Liquidation

Equipment of a Grease Plant 554 S. Front St., Elizabeth, N. J.

6—Vertical Steel Tanks, up to 5000 gal.; 2—Open Steel Agitated Tanks, 3000 gal. and 1650 gal.; 3—Rectangular Steel Tanks, 2400, 3700, 6000 gal.; 2—Steel Jack. Agit. Kettle, 900 and 2400 gal.

KETTLES

1—Steel steam jack. 1100 gal.
2—Aluminum, jack. agit. 350 and 275 gal.
2—Stainless steel, jack. agit. 200 gal.
1—Copper, jack. 500 gal.
2—Steel, jack. agit. Autoclave.
1—Aluminum, open, jack. 110 gal., 5-20 gal.
1—Monel, jack. agit. 125 gal.
2—Glass lined jack. Evaporating Pans or Crystallizers, 10' dia.
5—Steel, closed Tanks or Stills, copper coil, 600 gal.
1—Cast iron jack. agit. closed Kettle, 400.
3—Copper jack. agit. closed kettles, 325 gal.
20—Jack. Kettles, 20 gal. to 2000 gal.

1—500 gal. nickel clad closed agitated TANKS.
3—ROLLER MILLS, 6' x 14", 12 x 30, 16 x 40 water cooled.
1—Mitts & Merrill No. 3CR HOG.
2—K. K. 18-spout Rotary Gravity hand FILLER.
1—Pneumatic Scale straight line BOTTLE CLEANER
4—150 gal. aluminum TANKS, cone bottom.
2—Elgin 12-spout ROTARY PISTON FILLER GERMAN SILVER CONTACT PARTS.
1—Victoria No. 50 Peeler, D. C. Motor.
1—Colton Oscillating GRANULATOR No. 1, m.d.
1—Stokes No. 21 GRANULATING MIXER, 50 lb., belt driven.
4—Granberg LIQUID METERS.
2—Colton JAR FILLERS.
2—Colton hand TUBE FILLERS and CLOSERS.
2—Jones Automatic CARTONERS.
2—Anderson PACKAGING UNITS.
3—6 and 12-spout syphon FILLERS.
1—K. K. 18-spout Rotary Vac. FILLER.
1—O. and J. Rotary LABELER, m. d.
1—Pneumatic 6-head rotary CAPPER, complete with automatic Feeder.
1—C. C. & S. 7-head Jumbo CROWNER.

WANTED: Idle Machines

Single Items or Complete Plants.

You can help War Production by sending us your list.

We Buy and Sell From a Single Item to a Complete Plant

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., INC.

13-18 Park Row
New York 7, N. Y.

FOR OVER 25 YEARS A SYMBOL OF CONFIDENCE

Shops: 335 Doremus Ave.
Newark 5, N. J.

LIQUIDATION!

National Sugar Refining Co.

Edgewater, N. J.

2—Hepworth 48" motor driven Suspended Type Centrifugals, bottom discharge, with 50/13 HP 2 speed AC motors.

2—Hepworth 48" motor driven Suspended Type Centrifugals, bottom discharge, with 100 HP 1200 RPM AC motors.

10—40" motor driven Centrifugals, bottom discharge.

3—Hersey Rotary Dryers, 6' dia. x 30' long, with fans, heating coils, drives and motors.

5—Hersey Rotary Coolers, 5' dia. x 30' long with Vorticose Dust Collectors.

1—Copper Rotary Granulator or Dryer, 70" dia. x 17' long, with roll crusher and drive.

1—Louisville Continuous Filter or Dewaterer, 24" perforated metal screen, 8 rolls.

9—Rectangular Steel Tanks, 12' x 8' x 7' deep.

3—Rectangular Steel Tanks, 8' deep x 12' x 19'6" deep.

5—10' to 14' dia. Cast Iron Coil and Calandria Vacuum Pans.

SPECIALS

2—Solvent Recovery Stills with steel columns, condensers and receivers, 330 and 500 gal.

3—850 gal. Steel Jacketed, Agitated Kettles, with condensers and receivers.

4—Steel Storage Tanks, 8,500, 10,000, 15,000 gal., ¼", ⅜" and ½"

2—300 gal. Steel Nitrating Kettles, jacketed, agitated.

1—30" Suspended Centrifugal, bottom discharge, direct motor driven.

1—Devine Vacuum Pump, 10"x10" 2 stage, with 20 HP AC motor.

10—Pebble Mills, 30 to 200 gal.

3—Howe Barrel & Bag Packers.

3—Water cooled Roller Mills, 9"x24", 12"x30", 16"x40".

1—Robinson 30" Motor Driven Attrition Mill, 2—40 HP motors.

1—Shriver Diaphragm Pump, 45 gpm, motor driven.

3—Kilby 32"x32" Plate and Frame Presses, 45 chambers, 1" cake.

3—Oliver Rotary Filters, 8'x8', 5'x8', 8'x3½', Wood and Steel.

10—Heat Exchangers, 175 to 2,000 ft.

1—Buflovak 5'x10' Rotary Vacuum Dryer with Condenser.

1—Buffalo 5'x6' Atm. Drum Dryer.

1—Buflovak 24"x20" Single Drum Vacuum Dryer.

1—Vulcan 5'x42' Rotary Dryer.

1—4'x30' Rotary Dryer.

1—9"x14" Jaw Crusher.

2—Buflovak 6' dia. Crystallizers.

1—W. & P. ½ gal. Jacketed Mixer.

1—W. & P. Mixer, jacketed, 100 gal., vacuum type.

1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jacketed Mixer, 75 gal.

5—Pony Mixers, 2½ to 40 gal.

2—Scott Closed, Steel Jacketed Kettles or Cookers, 1200 gal.

18—Tolhurst 20", 32", 40", 48" Centrifugals, copper, steel baskets.

2—American Tool 40" bottom discharge Centrifugals.

3—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuges.

2—50 gal. Copper Vacuum Pans.

1—Copper Jacketed, Agitated Kettle, 600 gal.

2—Buflovak, Devine Jacketed Kettles, 300 and 600 gal.

1—Copper Tank, 6'x6', 1250 gal.

2—Lead Lined Tanks, 1700 gal., closed, vacuum type.

Over 1000 other items in stock. Send us your inquiries for prompt attention. We specialize in disposing of your surplus equipment. Send Lists.

BRILL Equipment Co.
183 VARICK STREET NEW YORK

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 901, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Offered

DIACETONE ALCOHOL, 400 gallons, with 50 percent pentachlorphenol; 7,000 gallons Gulf No. 372 oil; 2,000 gallons mineral spirits. Drums, 600 new, unused 18 gauge, 55 gal. heads double seamed, swedged hoops, 2 in. opening between hoops, ¾ in. head opening. Inquiries requested from anyone packing permitted item under Order L-197; 2,000 gaskets, rope, for 55 gallon open head drums. BOX 921, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Wanted

WILL PURCHASE your surplus and discontinued chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents, etc., and will pay highest cash prices for same. Thoroughly familiar with WPB regulations. Will make immediate offer. Write fully. BOX 902, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

1—3 Roll High Side Raymond Mill, Belt Driven, complete with Cone Separator, Fan, Cyclone Dust Collector and Piping.

1—Raymond No. 10 Imp Mill, complete.
3—No. 0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
6—Autoclaves, 200 to 1500 gals.
12—Vertical, jacketed, agitated Kettles, up to 1600 gals.
1—Procter Automatic Conveyor Dryer.
1—Pfaudler 350 gal. Glass Lined Tank.
5—20, 35 and 150 gal. Closed Agitated Jacketed Copper Kettles.
4—Ball & Jewell, Rotary Cutters, New.
3—Homogenizers 5 H.P., 7½ H.P. and 10 H.P.
2—Buckeye 15 Box Hydraulic Oil Presses, 16" Ram, 4,000 lbs. P.S.I.
1—Oliver Rotary Filter, 6'x6'.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Spiral Mixer.
2—75 and 1500 gal. lead lined closed Kettles.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 2 Gyrator Sifter.
2—Robinson 20" M.D. Attrition Mills.
1—Howe Iron King Filler and Packer.
2—4000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
4—Iron & Wood Filter Presses 8", 12", 27" & 30".
4—Watson-Stillman Hydr. Pumps.
1—Nash No. 3 Vacuum Pump.
1—No. 2 Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vacuum Pump.
1—Pennsylvania Vac. Pump, 14"x 5".
2—Worthington 12"x12"x12" Vacuum Pumps.
2—DeLaval No. 301 and 600 Multiple Clarifiers, motor driven.
5—Ross 8, 15 and 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
2—5 Roll water cooled 16"x40" Steel Roller Mills.
2—Ross 3 Roll Mills, 12"x30" and 16"x40".
3—Double Stand Steel 4 Roller Mills, 7"x18", 7½"x20", and 7½"x30" Rolls.
10—Pebble and Jar Mills, Lab. to 200 gal.
5—Centrifugals, 26", 28", and 40".
8—Stone Mills, 10" to 32".
8—Lead and paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
5—Varnish Kettles, 100 to 200 gals.
6—Horiz. and Vert. Mixers, up to 500 gals.
10—Glass Lined and Steel Tanks up to 4000 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 1 Sugar Pulver.
2—Schutz-O'Neill 16" and 20" Pulv.
2—Double-Roll Crushers.
3—Williams, and Quaker City Hammer Mills.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 3 H.P.
20—Rotary Centrif. and Triplex Pumps.

Only Partial Listings
Write for Complete Bulletins
We Buy Your Surplus Machinery

STEIN EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Department E
426 BROOME ST., NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

Materials Wanted

DO NOT wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories. Will purchase surplus unshipped commodities all kinds. Particularly interested gums, waxes, spices, botanicals, oils, greases, pharmaceuticals, chemicals. BOX 900, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

CHEMIST WANTED. Directed to an ambitious young man who wants an unlimited opportunity and realizes he must work for it. Progressive manufacturer paints, plastics, waxes on war work, planning for post-war: Offers an opportunity that is outstanding. Write us in detail and confidence. BOX 892, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

LABORATORY WORKER, Newark, N. J., permanent: age, education, experience. BOX 898, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PAINT SALESMAN or salesmanager wanted—To become salesmanager of our central Atlantic area. Are you ready to step into this job? Or capable of being trained? Write details. Replies confidential. BOX 893, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FAST GROWING Atlanta manufacturer wants capable man experienced in potash soaps, soap powders, waxes, polishes and disinfectants to take complete charge of our plant. State age, draft classification and qualifications. Contact John Walsh, Governor Clinton Hotel, New York, March 21-24 for interview or address BOX 4748, Atlanta, Georgia.

WANTED—SALESMAN—Eastern territory, chemical company producing synthetic shellac and other products, desires the representation, either in full or part time, in conjunction with other paying products on a liberal commission basis. Drawing account will be permitted. BOX 917, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Buffalo Vacuum Drum Dryer, 24"x 20".
Devine Vacuum Drum Dryer, 40"x 60".
Dopp 200 gal. jack. Kettle, Double Motion Agitator.
Colton 3 BT Tablet Machine.
Day 2 Speed Pony Mixer, 15 gal.
Vacuum Shelf Dryer—Lab., 2 shelf.
Two Tolhurst 40" Bottom Discharge Extractors.
Autoclaves, jack. and ag., 500 gal.
500 gal. Steel Mixing Tank—agit.

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION (of N. Y.)
59 East 4th Street, New York 3, N.Y.

LIQUIDATING

1—500 gallon Devine High Pressure Autoclave.
1—Dopp Steam Jacketed Mixing Kettle.
5—Copper Steam Jacketed Mixing Kettles.
1—No. 4 Sweetland Filter Press.
3—Paterson Silex Lined Pebble Mills.
1—Rubber Lined Tank.
2—1000 gallon Soap Kettles.
4—8000 gallon Steel Pressure Tanks.
75—Ton Cast Iron Pipe, 8" to 18".
2—Bird Bronze Centrifuges.
2—Truck Dryers.
4—Permutit Water Softeners.
2—Elwell Parker Electric Trucks.
1—Scott Triple Effect Evaporator.
Pumps, Boilers, Generators.

REPUBLIC TEXTILE EQUIPMENT CO.
40 Worth Street New York 13, N.Y.
Phone COrtlandt 7-1591

FOR SALE

4—100 gallon WERNER & PFLEIDERER mixers
3—12 in. x 30 in. Roller Mills
2—16 in. x 40 in. three steel roller mills
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons
5—Change Can Mixers
1—Kent 9 in. x 22 in.-5 roller High Speed ROLLER MILL
3—32 in. x 36 in. PEBBLE MILLS
10—1000 gallon steel square storage tanks
10—2000 gallon steel square storage tanks
5—9 in. x 24 in. motor driven roller mills
Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery

IRVING BARCAN COMPANY
50 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK 7, N.Y.

FOR SALE

1—48" Vulcan Everdur Fractionating Column.
2—4 x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryers.
1—6" Centrifugal Pump and 75 hp. motor.
1—6 x 15' Allis Chalmers Tube Mill.
2—2" Duriron Centrifugal Pumps.
1—3 x 2' wood drum Oliver Filter.
2—12 x 32" and 16 x 40" 3-roll Mills.
4—Lead Lined Tanks, 400-1000 gallons.
1—100 sq. ft. single effect Evaporator.
10—Variable speed Drives 1½-5 h.p.
1—2 x 5' double drum Flaking Roll.
2—3 x 6' and 4 x 9' Lard Rolls.
2—Colloid Mills requiring 40 h.p. each.
1—26 x 24" Link Belt type A 2-roll Crusher.
1—No. 2 Austin gyratory Crusher.

What equipment have you for sale?
LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
909 N. Marshfield Ave., Chicago 22, Ill.

Positions Vacant

CHEMIST WANTED with practical experience in the manufacture and application to leather of his own pigments, finishes, seasons, resins and nitro cellulose emulsions. State actual experience and full particulars, including draft status. BOX 919, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST: Familiar with self polishing wax, cleaners, soap, and associated lines as a consultant to do analytical work, formulate, and assist manufacturer on a retainer fee basis. Give complete details in confidence. BOX 920, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

INDUSTRIAL CHEMIST, with diversified and practical experience in production, development, supervision and technical service of industrial water treatments, rust preventatives, detergents and chemical specialties; desires responsible connection of liaison capacity between laboratory and sales; age 39. BOX 905, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

ESSENTIAL OIL buyer, 13 years' experience in peppermint and spearmint, wants position starting at once with firm who would be interested in a permanent buyer for Indiana mint district. BOX 907, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALESMAN of extensive experience selling paint, rubber, artificial leather and paper trade, dry colors and fillers seeks opportunity in New England territory. Have good live following and am well known. BOX 915, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST with linseed oil substitute, latex substitute made from scrap rubber, plasticizer for same, specialties on acetate colors line. Capable researcher on synthetic rubber, wants first class connection. BOX 916, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit Started by Ind. Standard

The fluid catalytic cracking unit, constructed at Wood River, Ill., by the M. W. Kellogg Company for the Indiana Standard Oil Company, started initial operation on February 25.

Laboratory Problems Solved by Standards

"Standards Help Solve Laboratory Problems" is the feature article appearing in the latest issue of "Industrial Standardization," published by the American Standards Association.

TANKS
9—16' dia. x 23' high, steel, open top.
1—8'x30', horizontal, ½" plate.
1—8'x23', horizontal, ¼" plate.
1—8x8x17, steel, closed, with manhole.

COATING PAN (Copper)
J. H. Day, 66" dia. ball bearing, like new.

STEAM JACKETED TANK
9' dia. x 5' deep, flat bottom, with heavy duty agitator, 100 lbs. W.P.
DAY MIXER with 5 H.P. motor, like new.
EVAPORATOR, copper, used eight months.
Air Compressors, Boilers, Filters, Tanks, Pumps, Ice Machines, Condensers.

H. LOEB & SON
4503 LANCASTER AVE., PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

KETTLES

1—4' x 4' Valle Iron Cast Steel, Agitated, 600 gals.

1—6' x 8' Dished Bottom, ⅜" Shell, 1600 gals.

1—7' x 9' Lehigh Cast Iron with Coils, Drive Agitator, 2500 gals.

1—8' x 10' Lehigh Cast Iron with Coils, Agitated, 3000 gals.

EMSCO EQUIPMENT COMPANY
EMIL A. SCHROTH, Owner
41 HYATT AVE., NEWARK 5, N.J.
Phone: Mitchell 2-3536

Recent Imports

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ACID, CRESYLIC—2,400 dms
BALSAM COPAIBA—58 cs, 5,800 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co
40 cs, 4,000 lbs, Ortis Astoria Corp
6 dms, Ortis Astoria Corp
58 cs, 5,800 lbs, Merchants Export & Import Co
BARBASCO ROOT—143 bgs, National City Bank
5,353 bgs, Commodity Credit Co
POWDER—100 cs, Commodity Credit Co
BLOOD, DR—879 bgs, 87,900 lbs, National City Bank
BONES—1,100,582 lbs, Armour & Co
BRISTLES—3 cs, H Rosenhirach Co
HOG—58 cs, F H Cone & Co
CAFFEINE, ANHYD—86 bbls, National City Bank
CALCIUM TARTRATE—1,026 bgs, Enco Chemical Co
CASTOR BEANS—25,937 bgs, 3,892,550 lbs, Commodity Credit Co
29,611 bgs, 4,441,650 lbs, Industrial Trust Co
12,629 bgs, 1,893,000 lbs, First National Bank
9,897 bgs, 1,484,550 lbs, Bankers Trust Co
18,676 bgs, 2,801,400 lbs, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co
8,432 bgs, 1,264,800 lbs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons
1,560 bgs, 234,000 lbs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co
CASEIN—423 bgs, 54,990 lbs, Eugenio Lang, Inc
1,916 bgs, 249,080 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
1,550 bgs, 201,500 lbs, Tupman, Thurlow & Co
2,084 bgs, 270,920 lbs, American British Chemical Supplies
834 bgs, 108,420 lbs, T M Duche & Sons
1,468 bgs, 190,840 lbs, H S Cramer & Co
585 bgs, 76,050 lbs, Packing Product Co
1,667 bgs, 216,710 lbs, Casein Co of America
423 bgs, 54,990 lbs, Credo Commodities, Inc
417 bgs, 54,210 lbs, Paul A Dunkel & Co
834 bgs, 108,420 lbs, Hercules Powder Co
834 bgs, 108,420 lbs, Transatlantic Animal By Product Corp
554 bgs, 72,020 lbs, Carl M Loeb Rhoades & Co
1,239 bgs, 161,070 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
833 bgs, 108,290 lbs, American British Chemical Supplies, Inc
COCOA BEANS—7,000 bgs, 1,400,000 lbs, A C Israel Commodities Co
14,400 bgs, 2,880,000 lbs, Nieschlag & Co
19,500 bgs, 3,900,000 lbs, Wessel, Keunenkampf & Co
3,000 bgs, 600,000 lbs, Rockwood & Co
2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, General Food Corp
3,000 bgs, 600,000 lbs, C M Loeb Rhodes & Co
850 bgs, 170,000 lbs, Central Hanover Bank Trust Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Westfoldt Bros
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Kennedy, Butcher & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Hershey Chocolate Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, H M Peabody & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Cocoa Trading Co
4,000 bgs, 800,000 lbs, W R Grace & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, J Aron & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Middleton & Co
3,000 bgs, 600,000 lbs, Scarburgh & Co
2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, Wood & Selick
COCOA BUTTER—623 bls, 84,105 lbs, M Goldetz & Co
127 bls, 17,145 lbs, Woodward & Dickerson
138 bls, 18,630 lbs, Westfoldt Bros
GUM, CHICLE—59 cs, Pan American Rotenone Corp
19 cs, Herman Weber & Co
COPAL—60 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
70 bgs, Stroock & Wittenberg
416 bgs, O G Innes Corp
MUSSARANDUBA—32 cs, Littlejohn & Co
SOLVA—194 bls, L W Dumont & Co
37 bls, Wessel, Duval & Co
150 bls, Pan American Rotenone Corp
287 bls, Herman Weber & Co
100 bls, H A Astlett & Co
HAIR, CATTLE TAIL—22 bls, Eagle Hair Mfg Co
33 cs, J S Spector
HORSE—105 cs, Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co
131 cs, Samuel Zeitlin's & Sons
37 cs, N Waxman Co
59 cs, E B & A C Whiting & Co
127 cs, Sterling National Bank Trust Co
84 cs, Liberty Title & Trust Co
29 cs, H E Botzow & Co
HORSE TAIL—70 cs, Samuel Zeilin's & Sons
25 cs, Bank of London & South America
140 cs, F H Cone & Co
19 cs, Gerhardt L Kobeak
32 cs, Chesnut Cooper & Co
MICA—431 cs, United States Commercial Co
MILKWEED—316 bls, Kennedy Butcher & Co
MINERAL SUBSTANCE—270 dms, African Metal Corp
OIL, CASTOR—776 dms, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co
1,989 dms, National City Bank
COD—90 cks, Scandinavian Oil Co
110 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co
298 cks
75 dms
CODLIVER—285 bbls
MURU MURU—267 dms, E F Drew & Co
263 dms, Best Foods, Inc
OITICICA—249 dms
91 dms, Irving Trust Co
PALM—1,251,684 kilos, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
PATANA—77 dms, Leghorn Trading Co

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—35,849 bgs, 4,301,880 lbs, Tannin Export Product Corp
10,484 bgs, 1,258,080 lbs, American Tanners, Ltd
1,050 bgs, 126,000 lbs, Barkey Importing Co
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,000 bgs, 140,000 lbs, Java American Export Co
1,500 bgs, 210,000 lbs, Commodity Credit Co
WATTLE BARK EXTRACT—9,264 bgs
WAX, BEES—225 bgs, Schutte & Focke
155 bgs, Geck Trading Corp
69 bgs, Machado & Co
CARNAUBA—2,942 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co
63 bgs, Gillespie & Co
4,968 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
1,675 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co
650 bgs, Midway Chemical Co
320 bgs, Tranship, Inc
508 bgs, T G Cooper & Co
125 bgs, Cornelius Product Co
1,874 bgs, Smith & Nichols
13 bgs, W Looser & Co
312 bgs, W R Grace & Co
846 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
2,139 bgs, S C Johnson & Son
563 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch
2,031 bgs, W M Allison & Co
243 bgs, Enco Chemical Co
63 bgs, D F Young
441 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co
150 bgs, F B Ross & Co
261 bgs, H Elkan & Co

Chemical Allocations For March Issued

—Continued from page 71

identifiable for use in making end-products for the armed forces:—Binding abrasives, 635,000 pounds; bonded asbestos, 959,000 pounds; electrical, 465,000 pounds; paper, leather and cloth impregnation, 118,000 pounds; adhesives, 80,000 pounds; jigs and dies, 20,000 pounds; general heat insulation, 178,000 pounds; cutlery, 18,000 pounds; buttons "sub-standard," 7,000 pounds.

Limited amounts of cast phenolic made from phenol obtained from a normally sub-standard source are now available. Since this phenol is reclaimed and is not a drain on prime phenol, it is anticipated that this cast phenolic will be available for end uses which are currently not being covered.

The following end uses were denied:—Buttons, brush handles, teething rings, pipe stems, and cigarette holders.

Phthalate Plasticizers

Dibutyl Phthalate: Allowed for cellophane, 89,001 pounds; all other civilian requests denied.

Di-2-ethylhexyl Phthalate: All civilian requests denied.

Dibutoxyethyl Phthalate: All civilian requests denied.

Dimethyl Phthalate: All civilian requests denied.

Diethyl Phthalate: All civilian requests denied.

Dimethoxyethyl Phthalate:—All civilian requests denied.

Methylphthalateethyl Glycollate: All civilian requests denied.

Ethylphthalateethyl Glycollate: All civilian requests denied.

Butylphthalateethyl Glycollate: All civilian requests denied.

Dicapryl Phthalate: There were no civilian requests.

Diamyl Phthalate: All civilian requests denied.

Hydrogenated Castor Oil Phthalate: The request for cellophane was allocated out of the manufacturers' own inventory.

Castor Oil Phthalate: There were no civilian requests.

Dimethylcyclohexyl Phthalate: The request for cellophane was allocated out of the manufacturers' own inventory. The request for civilian lacquer was denied.

Phosphate Plasticizers

Triceresyl Phosphate: Civilian requests allowed as follows:—Lacquer, 2,425 pounds; plastics, 3,500 pounds; textile coatings, 45,900 pounds; synthetic rubber, 1,800 pounds; adhesives, 47,500 pounds; oil additives, 1,500 pounds; lubricants, none; inks, 4,000 pounds.

Triphenyl Phosphate: Civilian requests for exports and textile coatings were denied. Requests for plastics were granted.

Diphenyl Mono (Ortho Zenyl) Phosphate: All civilian requests were denied.

Di (Ortho Zenyl) Monophenyl Phosphate: There were no civilian requests.

Phosphorus

Requests for phosphorus during the month of March were granted in full for matches, fire retardants, boiler water treatment, bearing metals, rust proofing metals, mining flotation, petroleum and pharmaceuticals.

Requests for phosphorus for use in acid leavening agents were restricted to 100 percent of the average monthly consumption during the year 1942.

Requests for use in beverages were limited to 100 percent of normal, using as a base period the year 1941. Requests for other foods were cut 20 percent; stock foods, 20 percent, and miscellaneous uses, 25 percent.

Phthalic Anhydride

Allocations were made as follows:—2,692,340 pounds or 40 percent of requests were allocated for alkyd resins; 4,702,000 pounds or 70 percent of requests were allocated for esters; 28,000 pounds or 46 percent of requests were allocated for oil demulsifying agents; 45,700 pounds or 68 percent of requests were allocated for intermediates for miscellaneous use; 15,500 pounds or 60 percent of requests were allocated for miscellaneous resins; 205,500 pounds or 54 percent of requests were allocated for foods and drugs; 44,000 pounds or 7 percent of requests were allocated for export; 25,650 pounds or 73 percent of requests were allocated for rubber; and 100 percent allocated for dyestuffs and dye intermediates.

Owing to increased demands, a large reserve of phthalic anhydride has been held for interim allocations during March, so that justified end uses can be satisfied.

All allocations are based on a quota for each claimant agency who have the right to appeal on specific end uses only.

Phthalic Alkyd Resins

(X Grade and Castor and Oiticica Oil Resins.)

The present critical shortage of raw materials has made it necessary to restrict allocation of phthalic alkyd resins for essential civilian use to limited amounts of resin for the following end uses:—(1.) Transportation — Railroad passenger cars, new, exterior; busses, streetcars, subway cars (including parts), new, exterior; ambulances, including parts; trucks, new, including parts. (2.) Electrical and communication equipment — Electrical insulation only. (3.) Industrial machinery, equipment and tools—Industrial trucks and tractors (including trailers for tractors), new; chemical manufacturing machinery and equipment; food and pharmaceutical machinery; electrical and chemical plating equipment; agricultural equipment (including farm tractors), motorized, new; agricultural equipment, horse-drawn, new; fine mechanical tools (such as calipers, gauges, indicators, levels, etc.). (4.) Textiles and leather—women's and infant's sanitary wear; surgical adhesive tape and plasters. (5.) Health, safety and scientific equipment—x-ray screens, x-ray equipment, surgical and medical instruments, optical instruments, including lenses, scientific instruments, hearing aids, orthopedic appliances, and fire fighting equipment. (6.) Laundry, kitchen and refrigeration equipment — refrigerators and coolers, new. (7.) Containers, packages and accessories—cellophane for packaging and wrapping all products, closures for glass containers (foods, medicines, chemicals only); metal containers (foods, medicines, chemicals only).

Phthalic Alkyd Resins

(China Wood Oil Resins)

The present critical shortage of raw materials has made it necessary to restrict allocation of phthalic alkyd resins for essential civilian use to limited amounts of resin for the following end uses:—Liners for food, chemicals, medicine; electrical insulation—surface coatings (including cambrics)—varnishes for impregnation of coils and wound apparatus—wire enamel—insulation finishing varnishes to be used where dielectric properties are specifically required in coating.

Polystyrene (Specialties)

Polystyrene specialty resins were allocated for the following civilian uses for the month of March:—Shoe adhesives, 40,600 pounds; chemical resistant coatings, 2,600 pounds. The following civilian uses were denied in full:—Floorsealing compounds, inner shoe lining coatings, and fur coatings.

Pyrethrum

Requests for pyrethrum for agriculture were granted and distributed in conformity with end use restrictions of Food Production Order No. 11 on the basis of past consumption of pyrethrum during 1941 and 1942.

Pyrethrum for civilian use was allocated on the basis of 10 percent of consumption during 1940 and 1941, consistent with permitted end use.

Pyridin

Allowed in part for sulfa drugs (31 percent), vitamins (62 percent), reagents and rubber chemicals (44 percent), and dyestuffs (49 percent). Denied for water repellents for civilian use.

Riboflavin

Requests were granted 100 percent for the following:—Food fortification, feed enrichment, research (small amounts only). Seventy-two percent was given for civilian medicinal uses.

Rotenone

Distributed on basis of existing inventories and insect infestation for agricultural uses.

Denials were made in requests for use in automotive refinishing, shade cloth, printed textiles, luggage, and miscellaneous leather products, civilian furniture, laundry and kitchen equipment, and buildings and building materials.

Rosin, Stabilized

Granted 100 percent for rubber, paint, varnish and ink, paper, optical use, resins, small order exemptions, and resale.

Shellac

Requests for the following civilian requirements were granted 100 percent for the month of March, 1944:—Transportation equipment, 2,677 pounds; electrical and communications equipment, 61,491 pounds; machinery, 43,922 pounds; wood patterns and castings, 26,365 pounds; natural and synthetic rubber, 11,117 pounds; cement, 1,339 pounds; textiles, 49,664 pounds; shoes and leather, 61,688 pounds; hats and clothing, 88,765 pounds; health, safety and scientific uses, 15,490 pounds; printing and publishing, 66,027 pounds; office supplies, 4,011 pounds; mirrors, 31,599 pounds; containers and packaging, 13,611 pounds.

Various miscellaneous uses were granted 13,721 pounds. Bowling alleys were granted 67,401 pounds of certain available high grades of orange shellac.

Allocation for phonograph records was based on 50 percent of 1941 consumption on a quarterly basis, and 60 percent of the amount allocated consisted of grades most available. The quantity granted was 291,737 pounds.

Sodium Cyanide

Most uses of sodium syanide for the month of March were allocated minimum requirements. Stocks in hands of producers, distributors, and consumers remain at a low level.

Sodium Metasilicate

Allocations were granted in full for metal cleaning, 2,202,947 pounds; food processings, 1,339,535 pounds. A slight cut was made in the following, due to excessive inventories:—Laundry, 1,670,917 pounds; general detergent, 4,511,863 pounds.

Sodium Phosphates

Allocations of all sodium phosphates in March were granted in full for use in boiler water treatment, and for incorporation in foods and drugs.

Requests for tri sodium phosphate for all other uses were cut to 120 percent of the average monthly consumption during the base period—July, 1941, through March, 1943. Primary distributors were allocated 120 percent of their average monthly purchases for resale during the same base period.

Requests for tetra sodium pyrophosphate were cut to 60 percent of the average monthly consumption during the base period or to 60 percent of present actual requirements—whichever was the lowest. Primary distributors were allocated 60 percent of their average monthly purchases for resale during the base period.

Requests for crystalline disodium phosphate were granted in full.

Requests for anhydrous disodium phosphate for all uses except as specified above were cut to 90 percent of average monthly consumption during the base period.

Sodium Nitrate

There was no change in policy in regard to allocation of sodium nitrate for industrial purposes.

Sulphuric Acid

In the allocation of sulphuric acid the delivery in the eleven Pacific coast and Rocky Mountain States requests were granted in full for the following purposes:—The production of high octane gasoline, alcohol and solvents, boric acid, and explosives.

Requests for chemical manufacture were cut approximately 4 percent, fertilizers, 2 percent; nonferrous metallurgy, 4 percent; steel, 7 percent; small orders, 17 percent, and miscellaneous other uses, 3 percent.

Control of sulphuric acid production and distribution is exercised in the following States: — Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, and Nevada.

Tertiary Butyl Alcohol

Requests for tertiary butyl alcohol for civilian uses in March were granted approximately 50 percent.

Theobromine

All requests granted in full. Used for medicinal purposes only.

Thiamine Hydrochloride

Allocated 57 percent for civilian medicinal; 71 percent for food fortification; 100 percent for research (small amounts only). Feed enrichment requests were denied.

Toluene

Allocations were as follows:—Zinc chromate primer, 13,304 gallons; dyes and dye intermediates, 113,558 gallons; petroleum additives, 75,000 gallons; rubber accelerators, 1,000 gallons; food preservatives, 1,312 gallons; medicinals, 53,716 gallons; adhesives, 33,386 gallons; miscellaneous uses, 61,350 gallons.

Urea, Crystal

Most requirements of crystal urea were allocated in full except for cattle feed purposes. Plastic requirements were about the same as February, but demands for cattle feed have increased to 40 percent of the total production. Allocations for this use were reduced 31 percent because of the short supply.

O'Shea Commerce Section Head

George A. O'Shea has been named officer in charge of the Entrance and Clearance section of New York, Marine Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. He succeeds E. J. McDermott. Mr. O'Shea has served with the bureau for the past twenty-five year, joining the organization after serving in World War I.

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